The Bombay Gazette.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
including postage	„ 72 0
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As the pre-payment of postage on Newspapers is now compulsory, our Mofussil Subscribers must in future pay Postage in advance, at the rate of Rs. 20 per year, or their Papers cannot be forwarded.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

Ten lines and under	Rs. 4 0
Repetition	„ 2 0
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Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office, 30, Medow Street, Fort.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

BRUCE—At Kurrachee, on the 29th December, the wife of Captain M. R. Bruce, 23rd Regiment N. L. I., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

JACOB—SMITH—At Trinity Church, on the 31st December, by the Rev. H. W. Bagnell, Mr. Henry Jacob, of Kurrachee, to Elisa Harris, eldest daughter of Bartholomew Smith, Esq., Thirsk, Yorkshire.

DEATH.

FERNANDEZ—At Malabar Point, Bombay, on the morning of the 6th January, Jane, the beloved wife of J. F. Fernandez, Esq., Assistant Revenue Commissioner N. D., after a lingering illness of nearly four months.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

TEMPLEMAN—At Darjeeling, on the 27th December, the wife of the Revd. E. Templeman, Chaplain of Darjeeling, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

FITZE—BENWELL—At St. John's Church, Calcutta, on the 1st January, by the Revd. J. Richards, William Henry Fitze, to Mary Lousia, daughter of the late William Benwell, of Bath.

DEATHS.

ALEXANDER—On the 16th December, killed in action at Umbeyla, Lieut. Alexander, 23rd Regt. Pioneers.

HOGGAN—At Alipoor, on the 30th December, George Francis, the child of Captain J. W. Hoggan, 25th Regt. N. I., aged 2 years and 11 months.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

COTTON—At Kurnool, on the 30th December, the wife of H. Colneley Cotton, Esq., C. E., of a daughter.

DOLL—At Madras, on the 26th December, the wife of Mr. H. F. Doll, of a son.

HAMNETT—At Madras, on the 1st January, the wife of Mr. G. Hamnett, of son.

MARTIN—At Madras, on the 1st January, the wife of Mr. S. G. Martin, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

OLDHAM—KING—At Yerkad, Shevaroys, on the 29th December, Charles Æ. Oldham, Esq., Depy. Supt. Geological Survey of India, to Evelyn, third daughter of Professor W. King, Q. C., Galway, and Queen's University, Ireland.

NETTLES—BATTINSON—At Secunderabad, on the 23rd December, by the Revd. A. C. Rhenius, Color Serjeant and O. R. Clerk, F. H. Nettles, 1st Royal Regiment, to Jessy Dora, youngest daughter of Conductor W. Battinson.

RHODES—EDMONDS—At Trichinopoly, on the 30th December, Mr. Alexander Rhodes, to Grace Rosamond, second daughter of Sub-Conductor Thomas Edmonds.

THOMSON—REYNOLDS—At Bangalore, on the 30th December, Mr. Alfred Bourne Thomson, to Maria, Wilhelmina, eldest daughter of the late G. A. Reynolds, Esq., of Bangalore.

WARD—BRAMBLEBEE—At Cuddapah, on the 29th December, George Fraser Ross, second son of Mr. T. G. Ward, to Mary Ann Sophia, daughter of Mr. W. W. Bramblebee.

DEATHS.

AUGUSTIN—At Pondicherry, on the 25th December, the wife of Mr. Etyan Augustin.

RUDDICK—At Trichinopoly, on the 28th December, Mr. John Ruddick, Pension Farrier Major, late H. M.'s 1st L. C., aged 57 years and 8 months.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTHS.

YOUNG—At Oonao, Oudh, on the 31st December, the wife of A. Young, Esq., Officiating Deputy Commissioner, of a daughter.

ROBIN—At Benares, on the 30th ultimo, the wife of Captain T. S. Robin, 54th Regiment, of a daughter.

SHIPPING.

FOR LONDON.

To sail in February.

MESSRS. GREEN'S Passenger Ship WALMER CASTLE, 1064 Tons Register, CHARLES ORMSBY, Commander, has excellent accommodation for Families, and carries a Surgeon. For further particulars, apply to WALLACE & Co.

Bombay, 18th December 1863.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(To sail the first Week in February.)

THE celebrated White Star Line of Packet ship RED JACKET, GEO. J. HARLEY, R. N. R. Commander, has magnificent Saloon accommodation, with a Piano, Library and a Stewardess.

For passage apply to Captain HARLEY on board, or to LAWRENCE & Co.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO SUEZ.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steam-ship "SALSETTE," 1,491 Tons and (400 H. P.) Captain H. W. KING, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on THURSDAY, the 14th instant, at 10 A. M., carrying Mails and Passengers for England.

Last Shipping day, Monday the 11th instant, after which no Cargo will be received on board.

THOMAS BLACK, Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Bombay, 4th January 1864.

N.B.—Parcels will not be received in this Office under any circumstances after 2 P.M. on the 11th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Blank Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO POINT DE GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steam-ship EMEU, (1,538 Tons and 300 H. P.) Captain D. RENNOLDSON, will be despatched for the above ports on THURSDAY, the 14th instant, at 9 A.M., from Mazagon, taking also Cargo, and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

Last Shipping day, Monday, the 11th instant. No brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium not in the ship on the 11th instant.

THOMAS BLACK, Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N. Company's Office, Bombay, 4th January 1864.

N.B.—It is necessary that Bills of Lading and Receipts should be in Office by noon of 12th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Blank Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT EVERY TUESDAY.

STEAM FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY EVERY FRIDAY.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch their Screw Steamer JOHNSTON CASTLE, Captain MAIN, from Bombay to Surat every Tuesday, and from Surat to Bombay every Friday, until further notice, TUESDAY the 12th Instant at 11 A.M.

For information regarding rates of Passage, Freight, &c. apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.

No. 7, Rampart Row, 9th January, 1864.

FOR KURRACHEE.

(Calling at Veraval, Porebunder, and Mandavee if sufficient inducement offer.)

THE S.S. "PIONEER," J. WOOLEY, Commander, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY the 14th instant, at 5 P.M.

For Freight and Passage, apply to RITCHIE, STEWART & Co.

STEAM TO SURAT.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer PHLOX, W. MOYLON, Commander, will start for the above Port on TUESDAY, the 12th Instant at 10 A.M.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street, opposite to JAVERCHUND ATMARAM.

NANABHOY NOWROJEE Manager.

Bombay, 9th January, 1864.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF GOODS per Ship *Preston*, Captain P. WAKEM, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their Goods without delay, failing which the same will be landed at the expense and risk of the Consignees, and the Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after having left the Ship's deck.

LYON, BROTHERS & Co.,
Agents for the Owners of the *Preston*.

Bombay, 16th December 1863.

NOTICES.

WANTED A COMPETENT READER for this Office. None but those well acquainted with the duties need apply.

ALL DEBTS owing to BASSETT & Co. to be remitted to Mr. WM. WALKER, G. I. P. Railway, Bombay.

1st January, 1864.

NOTICE.—The Interest and Responsibility of Mr. SALOMON DAVID in our Firm ceased from the 11th instant. DAVID SASSOON & Co.

Forbes Street, 31st December 1863.

NOTICE.—MR. EDULJEE RUSTOMJEE has been authorised to sign our Firm per procuration.

BYRAMJEE NANABHOY FRAMJEE & Co.

Bombay, 26th December 1863.

NOTICE.—The Half-yearly General Meeting of the Members of the Byculla Club, will be held at the Club-house, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th January next, at 5 P.M.

J. WRAY, Honorary Secretary.

Byculla Club, 20th December 1863.

NAVIGATION AND LOCAL MARINE BOARD EXAMINATION.—The undersigned (who holds a Certificate (Extra) of Competency from the Board of Trade) having his Mornings from 7 to 10, and Evenings from 4 to 8, unoccupied, is prepared to give LESSONS IN NAVIGATION, and to perpare Candidates for Marine Board Examinations in accordance with the Regulations of the Board of Trade.

Testimonials can be seen on application.

References kindly permitted to:—

Captain J. W. YOUNG, C.B. (late I.N.,)
Superintendent Bombay Marine.
Captain W. C. BARKER, (late I.N.,)
Master Attendant.
Captain G. T. ROBINSON, (late I.N.,)
Superintendent Floating Barteries.
Captain HAYMAN, Shipping Master.
Captain DIXON, Lloyd's Surveyor.

☞ Shipmasters' Chronometers carefully tested and rates determined for them if required.

J. WILLIAMS,
Late Masret R.N. & I.N.

5, Bake House Lane, Fort.

BOMBAY ROYAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (LIMITED).

મુમબાઇ રાએલ ઇસપીનીગ એનદ વીવીંગ કમપની
(લીમીટેડ)

بمبئی رایل سپننگ اینڈ ویونگ کمپنی لمیٹڈ

TENDERS FOR COAL.—Sealed Tenders are invited for the supply of good WELSH HARTLEY COAL for the above Company. No Tenders will be received after the 18th proximo, nor will any reason be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned at their Office, No. 25, Medow Street.

ARDASEER GANGADAS & Co.
Secretaries.

Bombay, 31st December 1863.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT'S SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—The Directors having made an Eleventh Call, the Shareholders of the above Company are requested to pay in at the Office of the Company, on or before THURSDAY, the 21st January 1864, Rupees Fifty per Share.

Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged on all Calls paid within one month after that date, after the expiration of that period the Shares will be liable to forfeiture.

By order of the Board of Directors,
PESTONJEE DADABHOY, Secretary.

Bombay, 18th December 1863.

BOMBAY LANDING AND SHIPPING COMPANY, LIMITED.

CALL OF Rs. 250 PER SHARE.

AT A MEETING OF DIRECTORS held on the 23rd instant, it was resolved that a Call of Rs. 250 (two hundred and fifty) per share be made payable at the Office of Messrs. REMINGTON & Co. on or before the 15th January 1864.

H. BROOKE, Honorary Secretary.

24th December 1863.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

MYJEE FAIR.

DURING the opening Fair at MYJEE, a temporary station will be opened there, and from Monday next the 11th Instant, until further notice, Goods and Passengers will be booked from Bombay and Byculla and all Stations on the North Eastern Line to Myjee and vice versa.

Special Tickets will be issued between the above mentioned Stations, but Passengers wishing to proceed to Myjee from any other Station can book to Kussara and rebook from thence.

The fares for Passengers and rates for Goods will be as under:—

PASSENGERS.

	1st Class. Rs. A. P.	2nd Class Rs. A. P.	3rd Class. Rs. A. P.
Bombay to Myjee	14 7 0	7 3 6	2 6 6
Byculla to Myjee	14 5 0	7 1 6	2 6 3

(Exclusive of Conveyance over the Ghaut.)

GOODS.

	Bombay to Myjee Per Indian Maund. Rs. A. P.	Byculla to Myjee Per Indian Maund. Rs. A. P.
Piece Goods in Europe Bales or Cases and Seeds of all kinds (if carted by the Railway Company to Bombay or Byculla ...)	0 11 3	0 11 2
Ditto (if carted by Consignors)	0 9 10	0 9 9
Cotton	1 2 2	1 2 1

Further information can be obtained on application to the Goods Agent at Bombay or to the undersigned.

J. BROUGHTON, General Manager.

General Manager's Office, Bombay, 8th Jan. 1864.

NOTICE TO SHIP-MASTERS, RAILWAY CONTRACTORS, HOUSE-BUILDERS, &c.—Timber of every description, Masts, Spars, Teakwood, Jungle Wood, and all kinds of Planks, Deals, Battan, Pine and other kinds of Timber, at moderate prices. Apply to BOMANJEE RUTTONJEE, Warree Bunder.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Verbal Tenders will be received at the office of the Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners at 2 o'clock P.M. on FRIDAY, the 15th January 1864, for the execution by contract of the several new Foras Roads over the Flats, viz.:—

1. Foras Road from the Byculla Bridge towards the Worlee Hill as far as the Circle on the Flats.
2. From the Circle to Sumboo Mahadew's Pagoda, Worlee Hill.
3. From Byculla Bridge to the Elphinstone Road and from thence to Mahim Woods.
4. From Mahaluxmee to the Circle on the Flats.
5. From Tardeo to the Circle and from thence to Parell Road.

The estimated cost of these Works is about five lacks of Rupees (5,00,000.)

Estimates of the quantity of labour and materials to be expended, and plans and descriptive account of the work in question will remain open from the 4th proximo until the day of sale for inspection in this office, where any additional information regarding the same will be given.

A deposit of 10 per cent., will be required from the lowest bidder, to be forfeited in case of any evasion in signing the Deed of Contract.

The Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners does not bind himself to accept the lowest, or any, Tender.

C. WHITE, for Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners.

Bombay, Surveyor's Office, 24th December 1863.

TEAK TIMBER.

TENDERS are invited for supplying the Commissariat Department at Colombo, with about 700 tons (of 50 cubic feet nett) of first class Teak Timber, of the following description, and on the Conditions named below.

In Squared Logs or Beams, clean and free from Sap.

100—Tons, or about 100 squared logs, 40 to 50 feet long, 16 × 16, 15 × 14, 14 × 13, 14 × 12, 13 × 12, and upwards.

200—Do. or about 300 logs 30 to 39 feet long, 16 × 15, 15 × 15, 15 × 14, 15 × 13, 14 × 14, 12 × 12, 12 x 11, and upwards.

400—Do. or about 800 logs, 20 to 30 feet long, 15 × 14, 14 × 13, 14 × 12, 12 × 12, 12 × 10, and upwards.

The Timber is to be delivered duty paid, and free from all expense to Government beyond the contract price, within the Commissariat Timber yard on the Galle Buck.

The delivery should commence in March next. But tenderers are to state in their tenders when they will commence and when complete the delivery.

The approximate sizes given above, are understood to be by nett measurement, after allowing for defects. Short lengths of Timber, and Plank of any kind, will not be received.

The Timber is to be measured and paid for by girth measurement, excluding defects, and by the Scales of Hoppus's Measuring Book, nothing under a quarter of an inch being included; allowance to be made in length for split or defective ends, and in girth for sap. Queen's Calliper or freight measurement is not admitted.

As Timber only of the best quality is required, it is clearly to be understood, that not under any reduction of measurement, however large, will inferior Timber be received.

Worm-eaten, sappy, or crooked logs will be at once rejected, and all rejected Timber is to be removed from Government ground by the Contractor without any loss of time.

Measurement is to be made in the Timber yard in the presence of such person as may be deputed by the Contractor to superintend and agree upon the measurement, which is to take place as soon as circumstances will allow, no avoidable delay taking place.

Payment will be made for each delivery as soon as possible, not exceeding 15 days from the completion of the measurement.

Tenders for the above stated Teak or a portion thereof which must express the price per ton of 50 cubic feet in sterling under the above conditions, will be received by the Colonial Secretary, marked "Tender for Teak," until 5 o'clock the 5th March 1864.

Penalty Bonds will have to be entered into. Any information required may be obtained from the Deputy Commissary General.

W. J. GORMAN,
Actg. D. C.G.

Dpy. Comy. Genl.'s Office, Colombo, 3rd December, 1863.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & CO.
Agents for Her Majesty's Ceylon Govt.

MESSRS. SYKES & Co. HUMMUM STREET, FORT—HAVE just received, by the last Mail a lot of Photographic Chemicals, Albuminized Paper being selected by Mr. Sykes now in England.

Cartes de Visite and Stereoscopic Portaits of the Prince and Princess of Wales, and Rao Bahadoor Ramchunder Balcrustnajee.

They also beg to bring to notice, that thay hold a very choice stock of Albums, and Gold Lockets, of very choice designs, together with an assortment of Cameras, Lenses, and Photographic requisites, of every description.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET.—A desirable BUNGALOW, at Matheran, furnished. For particulars apply to LAWRENCE & Co.

TO LET.—SEPARATE ROOMS as well as complete OFFICE ACCOMMODATION suitable for Banking or Mercantile Offices with one or more Godowns.—Apply to MASCARENHAS & Co.

TO LET.—From the 1st January 1864.—SPACIOUS APARTMENTS, admirably adapted for Offices, and beautifully situated in Church Street, Fort. The first and third floors of the house in Church Street, lately vacated by the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Parsee Institution. The front Rooms are 54 by 24 feet, on the top of the house is a spacious Terrace, with a magnificent view.

For terms apply to HUNT, MONNET & Co., on the Premises.

Bombay, 21st December 1863.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE.—A small quantity of superior rich and dry LISBON, at Rs. 14 per dozen. Apply at the Godowns of LEGGATT & Co.

Rampart Row, 23rd December 1863.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—

Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port pints, in 4 dozen Cases.

THOMAS HINE & Co.'s BRANDY in

2 Dozen Cases Vintage 1854	Rs. 32.
2 Do. do. do. 1858	„ 26.
2 Do. do. do. 1860	„ 23.

Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

ON SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned the following Wines, &c., received from Messrs. F. Giesler and Co. London:—

Champagne,	in case containing	1	doz. each.
Mosselle,	do. do.	1	„
Sherry,	do. do.	3	„
Claret,	do. do.	2	„
Eau de Cologne,	in Boxes	½	„

The following received from Messrs. Cockburn and Campbell:—

Port Wine, (Quarts),	in cases containing	3	doz. each.
Sherry,	do. do.	3	„
Brandy,	do. do.	1	„
Old Tom,	do. do.	1	„
Whiskey,	do. do.	1	„

W. NICOL & Co.

TOD HEATLEY & Co., of London—WINES, &c., for sale, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE, superior Sparkling Brand, Tod Heatley & Co.	Rs. 35 per doz.
Do. do. do. Brand, a Crown.	28 „
MOSELLE, superior Sparkling, extra st quality Brand R. Tod and James	35 „
Do. fine Sparkling Brand, a Crown.	28 „
SHERRY, very dry, White Seal	25 „
Do. superior OLD AMONTILADO, Black Seal	28 „
BRANDY, fine Old Pale	32 „
Do. do. Brown	32 „

January, 1st 1864. COUPLAND & Co.

FOR SALE.—The Undersigned has just received the following SELECT WINES, &c., from the well-known house of ACTION & WORTHINGTON of Dublin:—

Sparkling HOCK, Superior	at per doz.	Rs. 40
Do. MOSELLE,	do.	„ 36
SHERRY, Superior Pale dry	do.	„ 30
Do. Excellent Golden	do.	„ 28
Do. Excellent Pale	do.	„ 26
PORT, Old, very superior	do.	„ 30
GUINESS' STOUT, in cases of four Dozen Quarts	do.	„ 8
FROM BORDEAUX DIRECT.		
MADEIRA, a Select Wine	do.	Rs. 28
RED HERMITAGE, Burgundy	do.	„ 25
St. GEORGE, Do.	do.	„ 22
CLARET, good Dinner Wine	do.	„ 24
Do. do. Breakfast do.	do.	„ 20
Do. do. do.	do.	„ 18
Do. do. St. ESTEPHE (Bombay bottled)	do.	„ 15
OLD COGNAC, superior	do.	„ 25

☞ Orders for the above promptly executed. Apply to [illegible] ALBERT VINAY.

WINE, SPIRIT, AND BEER PRICE LIST,

SHERIES—		
Black Seal ......Amontillado	per dozen	Rs. 36
Red......Pale Dry	„	„ 30
Bronze do. / White do. / Brown do. — Good Dinner Wines	„	„ 24
Yellow do.	„	„ 22
MADEIRA, very old	„	„ 42
PORT—		
Black Seal—Matured Fruity. Quarts	„	„ 30
Do. Do. ......Pints	„	„ 15
Red Seal ......Quarts	„	„ 24
Do. ......Pints	„	„ 43
CLARET—		
Chateaux Margeaux	„	„ 34
Do. Leoville	„	„ 28
St. Julien	„	„ 22
Medoc	„	„ 16
Do. ......Pints	„	„ 9
CHAMPAGNE—		
Superior quality, Grisler's	„	„ 45
Do. Do. Do. ......Pints	„	„ 24
Do. Do. ... Cunliffs	„	„ 45
Do. Do. Do. ......Pints	„	„ 24
Do. Do. De St. Marecaux & Co.'s	„	„ 41
Do. Do. Do. ......Pints	„	„ 24
Do. Do. A. De Paul's ...Quarts	„	„ 40
Do. Do. Do. ......Pints	„	„ 24
HOCK—		
Sparkling and Still { By Deinhard } „ Moselle { and Jordan }	„	„ 39
HOCK / MOSELLE ......Pints	„	„ 20
NOYEAU, VERMOUTH, ABYSINTH, CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE...Quarts	„	„ 21
Do. Do. Do. ......Pints	„	„ 12
CURACOA	„	„ 42
MARASCHINO	„	„ 40
CHERRY BRANDY ......Pints	„	„ 18
SPIRITS—		
Brandies, Rs. 18, 24, 30		
RUM ......Fine old Jamaica	„	„ 20
GIN—OLD TOM...S. Booth & Co.	„	„ 21
Do. Do. Do. ...Pints	„	„ 12
HOLLAND GIN in Square Bottles	„	„ 24
KINAHAN'S L. L. WHISKEY	„	„ 21
ORANGE BITTERS...in Stopped Bottles Quarts	„	„ 18
Do. Do. Do. ...Pints	„	„ 10
CHERRY CORDIAL Do. ...Pints	„	„ 14
GINGER BRANDY Do. ...Pints	„	„ 11
Do. Cordial Do. ...Quarts	„	„ 21

BEER AND STOUT.

Allsopp's Beer in Quarts and Pints Country-bottled.
Bass's Beer by Cameron and Saunders Quarts and Pints.
Tennent's Beer in Quarts and Pints.
Aitkins Falker's Beer in Quart and pints.
Allsopp's Beer by F. Friend and Co. in Quarts and Pints.
Gunness's Stout in Quarts and Pints.
Barclay Perkins and Co.'s Stout in Quarts and Pints.
Tennent's Stout in Quarts and Pints.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

SUBSCRIPTION SERIES.

"EVENINGS AT HOME."

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

MR. J. R. BLACK.—Having been strongly requested to give more of his Entertainments in Bombay, respectfully intimates that he is willing to remain until the mail steamer of the 29th January, if he finds sufficient inducement. He therefore proposes to give three "At Homes," as a Subscription Series, in the Grant Road Theatre—as follows:

On TUESDAY, 12th January.—Heart Utterances; English, Irish, Scotch, Italian, and German Songs.

On TUESDAY, 19th January—"The Adventures of Bonnie Prince Charlie"—the first part Jacobite Songs, the second, Songs of many Lands.

On TUESDAY, 26th January—"Gems" of all the "At Homes" already given.

ADMISSION.

Boxes	Rs. 5	Subscription to the Series	Rs. 10
Stalls	„ 3	Do.	„ 6
Pit	„ 2	Do.	„ 4
Gallery	„ 1		

Tickets obtainable at the offices of the *Times of India*, the *Bombay Gazette*, and of Messrs. Herbert & Co., Fort.

Applications must be mdpe for Tickets by MONDAY EVENING, that MR. BLACK may see the amount of support he will receive—or, if necessary, arrange to depart by next mall.

EXCELSIOR—NOTICE.—From and after the 1st of February next, the *Neilgherry Excelsior* will be published with a supplement of two pages, and supplied to subscribers whose income is under 200 Rupees a month, at the following rates.

For one year in advance	12 Rs.
For half a year in do.	6½ Rs.
For a quarter in do.	3½ Rs.
By the month	1¼ Rs.

The above to be exclusive of postage at the rate of 3 Rs. 4 Ans. per year.

TO ALL OTHERS.

The rates will be,

For one year in advance	18 Rs.
For half a year in do.	10 Rs.
For a quarter in do.	5½ Rs.
By the month	2 Rs.

Spare Copies at 8 Annas. each.

Postage.—At the rate of 3 Rs. 4 Ans. per year in addition.

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENT.

To the Trade.—3 Annas per line, subject to a discount of 25 per Cent.

A liberal allowance will be made to *Trade Advertisers* who would wish their advertisements to appear in consecutive numbers for any lengthened time.

To all others.—4 Annas per line, with an abatement of 25 per Cent. for all subsequent insertions.

Advertisers are requested to send their Advertisements on Tuesdays at 3 P.M., at the latest.

All Communications connected with Advertisements and Job Work, to be addressed to Messrs. Framjee Nusserwanjee and Co.; all news letters and letters from intending Subscribers, to the Editor.

HOMŒOPATHIC PREPARATIONS.—Messrs. LEATH and ROSS have sent to the undersigned agency ral supple of Homœopathic Medicines, including Tinctures and Globules; also the Homœopathic Belt or Liver Complaints by Headland. TREACHER & Co., (Limited)

Bombay, the Fort and Medical Hall, Byculla.

FOR SALE.

JOHNSONS'S PORTFOLIO of INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS, contains in addition to the Collection of Costumes and Characters, Views in Bombay, Poona, Waee, Sattara, Mahableshwar, Jeejooree, Beejapoor, Guzerat, &c., the Caves of Elephanta, Kenery, and Karlee, the latter with descriptive Letter Press, by Dr. Wilson.

ALSO,

A series of 45 Photographs, illustrating the Railway Works in progress on the Bhore Ghaut, and the scenery of Khandalla.

Also, Railway Viaducts at Tanna, Poona, over the Bheema, and between Callian and Shapoor.

A specimen book lies in the office of the undersigned, to whom all applications for any of the above should be made.

Bombay, 3, Marine Street. THOMAS CRAWFORD.

FOR SALE AT THE BIBLE SOCIETY'S DEPOSITORY, Verge of the Esplanade, Dhobee Talao, BIBLES and TESTAMENTS, in English, Marathi, Hindustani, Gujerathi, Persian, Portuguese, French, and nearly fifty other languages, principally Eastern and European.

Marathi Bible, Royal 12mo, 1 Rupee. Testament, 4 Annas. Gujerathi Old Testament, Price 12 Annas. New Testament, gilt, 1 Rupee; plain, 4 Annas. The Gospel of John in English and Romanized Marathi, Price 4 Annas.

Gospel of Mark in Modi, 1 Anna per copy. Hindustani New Testament, new edition, 1 Rupee. Hindu ditto, 2 Rupees.

CURRENCY TABLES FOR ENGLAND, INDIA, AND CHINA.—FIFTH EDITION, PRICE Rs. 12-8.—TABLES OF EXCHANGES between England, India, and China; to which is added a *Guide to Indirect Exchanges* between *China* and *England* through *India* extended to meet the requirements of *Shanghae rates, Comparative Tables of Exchange* between *Hongkong* and *Shanghae* and *Hongkong* and *Manilla*.

By HENRY RUTTER, Late Agent of the Commercial Bank of India at Hongkong.

Bombay Gazette Office, Medow Street, Fort.

THE ORIENTAL CALCULATOR. *Third Edition* by DORABJEE HORMUSJEE, now on sale at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Price Rs. 10.

CONTENTS—Interest on Rupees, from ½ to 12 per cent.; Interest on Dollars; Interest on Pounds sterling; *Exchange* Rupees into Pounds at from 1s. 8d. to 2s 6d. per Rupee; Pounds sterling into Rupees at do. do.; Rupees, converted into Dollars at from Rs. 196 to Rs. 240 per 100 Dollars; Dollars into Rupees at do.; Pounds sterling into Dollars at from 4s 1d. to 5s 6d. per Dollar; Dollars in Pounds sterling ditto; Commission or Inland Exchange from ½ to 10 per cent.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,
No. 24, MEDOW STREET, FORT.

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS
RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "SALSETTE."

	Rs.	As.
Industrial Biography. Iron Workers and Tool Makers,—By S. Smiles	5	12
Brighton: the Road, the Place, and the People	0	12
Arabian Nights Entertainments, New edn. illustrated, 1 vol.	5	12
Parlour Magic: a manual of amusing experiments, &c. 5th edn., enlarged	3	0
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Expositions of great Pictures. By R. H Smith, Jun., Illustrated by Photographs. Handsomely bound	6	8
Lay of the Scottish Cavaliers and others Poems by W. E. Aytoun, D.C.L.A. Illus. edn. Handsomely bound and gilt	15	12
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The Bible Album; or Sacred Truth illustrated by the Poets; being Poems illustrative of Holy Scripture selected by H. W. Dulken, Ph. D. 56 pictures tinted. Handsomely bound and gilt	15	12
Our English Lakes, Mountains, and Watherfalls, as seen by Wm. Wordsworth. Photographically illustrated. Handsomely bound and gilt	13	8
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Good Words, 1863	5	12
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Passages from the Diary of a late Physician. By S. Warren, D. C. L., etc. New edn. illustrated	5	12
The true, pathetic History of poor Match.Holme Lee. Illustrated	2	12
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Introduction to Anthropology. By Dr. T. Waitz Edited by J. F. Collingwood, F. R. S. L., &c. Vol. I.	12	0
Notes of a Cruise in H. M. S. *Fawn* in the Western Pacific in the year 1862. By T. H. Wood	11	4
Reminiscences of Captain Gronow	6	12
Recollection and Anecdotes: being a second series of Reminiscences of the Camp, the Court, and the Clubs, by Captain R. Gronow	5	12
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Good Things for Railway Readers containing one Thousand Anecdotes	2	0
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Sunday at Home, 1863 Ditto	4	8
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Councils to a Newly-Wedded Pair, or Friendly Suggestions to Husbands and Wife	2	0

24, Medow Street, Fort. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

Ex Steamer Salsette.

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co. have received large supplies of NEW BOOKS and NEW EDITIONS, comprising all the most important recent Publications of which a List will appear on Tuesday next, and their Miscellaneous Stock has been increased by the following additions:—

WATER COLOURS, including—

Winsor and Newton's New Colour AUREOLIN.

This colour is not sufficiently known to Amateur Artists in India, attention is therefore called to it as filling a void in the group of figments, that hitherto has been severely felt by Artists, and, with ULTRAMARINE and ROSE MADDER, it completes a triad of pure primitive colours of the highest order. Mr. Penley says, "Having most impartially and diligently tested the qualities of the Aureolin, I can and do most conscientiously recommend its adoption by all who practise water colour painting."

The following table of compound Tints will be found extremely useful:—

Aureolin, Burnt Sicuna, Indigo.
Aureolin Indigo.
Aureolin, Burnt Sicuna.
Aureolin Vandyke Brown, Indigo or French Blue.
Aureolin, Oxide of Chromium.
Aureolin Burnt Umber.
Aureolin Sepia.
Aureolin Emerald Green.
Aureolin Brown Madder.
Aureolin Lepia or Rose Madder Cobalt.
Aureolin Lights and Cobalt or Indigo.
Aureolin Rose Madder.

THACKER, VINING & Co. continue to import consignments of Water Colours by each steamer to ensure perfect freshness.—By this opportunity Rolls of Prepared Canvas 30 and 42 inches solid Blocks and Drawing Books have been secured, together with other useful materials.

WINDSOR AND FROGMORE.

A series of fine Photographs executed by Vernon Heath.

On the slopes at Windsor, in which is introduced a beautiful representation of the *Deodara*, a Tree planted by the Queen. Rs. 12.
Windsor Gardens, The Cedar Tree planted by the Prince Consort. Rs. 9.
The Queen's Apartments, a very fine view of the exterior of this part of the Castle. Rs. 9.
The North side of Windsor Castle, in the distance, Thobbing in the foreground. Rs. 9.
The East Terrace Windsor Castle, from the Queen's Apartments. Rs. 9.
The York and Lancaster Towers, Windsor. Rs. 9.
Virginia Water, Windsor. Rs. 9.
In the Gardens at Frogmore. Rs. 9.
Domestic Life at Frogmore, with Portraits of the Prince and Princess of Wales and Lady Cameron. Rs. 9.
Portraits of ALFRED TENNYSON and THOMAS CARLYLE, photographed from life by W. Jeffrey. Each Rs. 4.
Lord Clyde, a splendid photograph of the marble Bust by G. Ewing of Glasgow. Rs. 6.

NEW CHROMOLITHOGRAPHS.

A selection of New Pictures in this beautiful process is added by this Mail, the subjects are as follows:—

Returning from Market after Calcott, 25 by 17. Rs. 25.
Bettws-y-coed, North Wales, Read, 26 by 17. Rs. 25.
Falls of the Slugwy, North Wales, Read, 26 by 17. Rs. 25.
Dryburgh Abbey after Birrell Smith, 22½ by 14½. Rs. 18.
Heidelberg after Rowbotham, 19½ by 13½. Rs. 16,
Lago Magiore do. 20 by 13½. Rs. 16.
Milking Time after S. Cooper, 17 by 11½. Rs. 16,
Before the Altar—an oval representing a Bride, 13 by 11. Rs. 16.
Wallenstadt and Lake of Geneva, a pair each. Rs. 16,
Llyn Meoyngil after Penley, 19½ by 8. Rs. 10.
Buttermere ditto. 18½ by 7½. Rs. 10.
Ennerdale ditto. 18½ by 7½. Rs. 10.
Windsor Castle, Penley, 15½ by 9. Rs. 9.
Alessio, Gulf of Genoa, Rowbothan, 15½ by 9. Rs. 9.
LOCH KATRINE, Urquhart Castle, LOCHNAGER Dunderame Castle, Loch Lomond, LOCH ARNE: a set of six views of Lake Scenery after Richardson, 14 by 10. Each Rs. 9.
View in South Wales after Rowbotham, 12½ by 9½. Rs. 6.
In the Gadamanthal, Tyrol,—ditto, 12½ by 8½. Rs. 6.
Amalfi after Leitch, 12½ by 9. Rs. 6.
Bridge of Prague after S. Proul, 8½ by 11½. Rs. 6.
Water Gate, on the Rhine do. 9½ by 12½. Rs. 6.
Loch Etine after Copley Fielding, 10½ by 7. Rs. 6.
Loch Tay ditto. 10½ by 7. Rs. 6.
Castle of Ostia (Papal States) Rowbotham, 12½ by 8½. Rs. 6.
Green Lawn landscape after [illegible] ditto, 10½ by 7½. Rs. 5

* * Any selection of the above can be framed either in wood or (what is more) in gold, [illegible] and [illegible] forwarded carefully [illegible]

Rampart Row. [illegible]

FOR SALE.

REAL MEERSCHAUM PIPES.

HERBERT & Co. have just received from one of the leading Manufacturers of Germany, a small consignment of real Meerschaum Pipes, warranted, which they are instructed to offer for sale at very moderate prices for cash.

It is to be clearly understood that these are not the mere imitation articles frequently sold, but are the genuine productions of the first German source of supply of Pure Meerschaum Pipes.

SMALL PIPES, with upright bowls and straight stems, silver-gilt fastenings and amber mouth-pieces, in morocco cases Cash Rs. 12.

DITTO, with oval bowls, and curved stems, ditto, Cash Rs. 15

MEDIUM SIZED DITTO, with upright bowls, straight stems, silver-gilt fastenings and amber mouth-peces, in morocco cases. Cash Rs. 15.

DITTO, with round bowls and curved amber stems, mounted with gilt chains and fastenings, in Silk and Velvet lined morocco cases. Cash Rs. 22-8

LARGE PIPES, with upright bowls and straight elongated amber stems, very handsome, with silver-gilt fastenings, and in morocco cases as above. Cash Rs. 35.

PIPES of a larger size, but ornamented and fitted in the same style as the last. Cash Rs. 45.

ELEGANT PIPES, with oval-shaped bowls, long curved amber stems, gilt chains, &c., fitted in Silk and Velvet lined morocco cases. Cash Rs. 50.

In the above, the screws by which the amber stems and mouth-pieces are attached to the Pipes are of ivory and fit on to other pieces of ivory which are let into the Meerschaum; thus ensuring strength to the joints and security against damage.

HANDSOME MEERSCHAUM BOWLS, of various patterns and sizes and of the best quality of Meerschaum, with Silver tops and Cherry-stems tipped with amber. Cash Rs. 20 to 75.

TOBACCO POUCHES.

Neat Elastic TOBACCO POUCHES, with japanned frame, closing with spring. Cash Rs. 1-8 and 2.

PRESENTATION TANKARDS AND CUPS.

THE ROYAL TANKARD, quart size, best plated on white Metal, richly chased, ornamented and gilt Rs. 35 Handsome Pint Mugs, with handle and glass bottom, best plated on Nickel silver, neatly engraved and ornamented Rs. 30.

LADIES SCENT CASES.

ELEGANT SCENT CASES for two Bottles, of ribbed leather, ornamented with mother-o-pearl and gilt bars and studs, the inside lined with silk and velvet. Rs. 16.

SCISSOR CASES.

Sets of three Scissors, of assorted sizes and of best tempered and burnished steel, fitted in morocco cases lined with velvet. Rs. 5-12.

SETS OF SILVER KNIFE, FORK, SPOON, AND MUG.

In several handsome and elegant patterns, richly chased or engraved, and highly finished, in morocco case, silk and velvet lined. From Cash Rs. 60 to 100.

SCENT BOTTLES.

THE UNION SCENT BOTTLE, with silver topped openings at both ends and divided in the centre, to contain Salts and Scent, of massive cut flint glass; in various colours. Cash Rs. 15.

SCENT BOTTLES of massive flint cut glass, with silver Spring Tops, handsomely engraved. Cash Rs. 12 to 13-8

DITTO, of various kinds, with the ordinary chased Silver Tops. Cash Rs. 4 to 6.

SETS OF SILVER KNIFE, FORK AND SPOON.

In great variety, plain or engraved, and of the best finish, fitted in handsome morocco cases, silk and velvet lined. From Cash Rs. 15 to 35.

SETS OF SILVER KNIFE, FORK, SPOON AND PLATE.

Beautifully engraved and ornamented, and very highly finished. In cases as above. From Cash Rs. 70 to 115.

TIFFIN OR PIC-NIC CANTEENS.

In Hogskin Cases, secured with a strap and measuring 7½ by 4 by 3, containing a metal Sandwich box, a glass Bottle and a Wine glass. Cash Rs. 12.

FLOWER VASES.

Very elegant FLOWER VASES, with chased foliage stems and liners of jewelled glass, having wire tops. Cash Rs. 30.

DITTO, with cut and engraved glass liners Rs. 30.

DITTO, with green, white, blue or ruby colored glasses. From Cash Rs. 25.

SUGAR VASES.

The *Swan* patterns—a new and very elegant design, with engine turned cover, ornamental chains and coloured glass liners. Cash Rs. 25.

SUGAR VASES, in a variety of other elegant patterns, with pierced frames and coloured glass liners. From Cash Rs. 20.

BUTTER POTS.

A very large assortment available for selection, in several designs of extreme neatness and elegance. From Cash Rs. 25 to 50.

PIANOFORTES EXTRAORDINARY.

HERBERT & Co. have now [illegible] out several of those beautiful instruments (first introduced by them into India from the Paris Exhibition), which are so constructed that they can be used for all purposes of Musical entertainment without the aid of a musician. (The music is produced by a French invention which any person of ordinary intelligence can understand, although quite ignorant of Piano-playing) and may give a Grand Concert of music of the highest class. The following well-known and very difficult music is played with ease:—not a discordant sound, by any chance, occurring during the performance.

Norma Casta Diva	Bellini.
Prophete Marche Du Sacre	Meyerbeer.
Les Venres Siciliennes	Verdi.
Lucie de Lammermoor Due	Donizetti.
Faust Valse	Gonnod.
Don Pasa	Donizetti.
Madchen-Fraume	J. Gung'l.
Fra Diavolo	Auber.
Farono	C. John.
Les Adieux	Johan Gung'l.
Zampa	Herol.
Tancrede	Rossini.
Rigoletto Le Donna e raobile	Verdi.
Reverie Etude	Rosellon.
Gu Blas Valse a Castagnette	Marx.

Several of the Pianos have the double arrangement of keys as to be ready in the ordinary way for a Lady to sit down and accompany the singing or play off pieces of music in the usual manner by hand:—these instruments are a great acquisition where the services of *through Pianiste* are not available.

Any quantity of dance music can be had, namely, Quadrilles, Waltzes, Polkas, etc., all sold by the running foot or yard,—by this is meant the prepared thin pieces of *pinned wood* with slips of steel on the edge which when set in motion cause the notes of the Piano to sound the same as if struck by the fingers.

SILVERED CORNOPEAN.—HERBERT & Co. have just landed a beautifully finished Cornet of first class mode, pure in tone, strongly made and complete in box.—Price Rs. 120.

HERBERT & Co.

Rampart Row, Bombay, 1863.

N. B.—This Instrument could not be purchased in London *under ten Guineas.*

CHAIRS FOR PLAYERS UPON THE HARMONIUM.

THESE useful articles of Furniture are indispensible to the Harmonium player, being made with a sloping seat, and sufficiently high to give the requisite command over the treddles while using the different stops of an Harmonium; each Chair is of beautifully polished imitation Rosewood with handsomely shaped back:—the seat is covered with Morrocco leather. Price each Rs. 25.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBRT & Co.

GERMAN CONCERTINAS.—HERBERT & Co. have just received a splendid assortment of these favorite instruments, comprising the following kinds:—

All six-sided, with 20 German Silver keys and studs for air valves.

No. 1. Moulded sides and ornamented with colored and gilt paper	Rs. 15
No. 2. Rose-wood, with German silver edges, concert pitch thirds and fifths, suitable for *Banjo, Bands*	16
No. 3. Rose-wood, with German silver edges and corners, moulded ends, very sweet toned instruments	20
No. 4. Double notes, organ tones with octaves below pitch in the bass	22
No. 5. Double notes *tremolo* quality, large size superior finish	25
No. 6. Double notes, extra finish, metal centres, and mechanism the best that are made	30

N. B.—Upwards of one hundred of these highly popular instruments are now in stock, some very beautifully ornamented with inlaid Bhul work and metal mountings. Books of every kind, for them, expressly.

HERBERT & Co.

CONCERTINAS.—WHEATSTONE'S Double Action, Full-sized, best Concertinas with complete Compass of 48 notes, HERBERT & Co. call particular attention to these beautiful Instruments by WHEATSTONE. No manufacturer has ever been able to approach the perfection of *tone, touch,* and *quality* which characterize the best Concertinas manufactured by WHEATSTONE. From Rs. 100 each, Cash.

A large selection of Concertina and Concertina and Piano Music.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

PIANOFORTES ON SALE.—GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE in Mahogany case, beautifully finished and French polished, with all the modern improvements: *net cash* ......Rs. 450

GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE, Mahogany case, repeater action &c., a good toned Instrument: *net cash* ......Rs. 350

GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE, Mahogany case, similar to the above, fine grained wood, having the usual compass of keys; strongly secured with double bars, bolts, &c. &c. ......Rs. 550

N. B.—The above four Instruments will be sold at the reduced prices quoted, for *cash only*, as they form the last few Pianos of a consignment received some months back, and must be cleared off to make room for fresh invoices.

HERBERT, & Co.

NEW FLUTES.

SOLID SILVER BHEM FLUTE with covered keys and upon the latest improved method; each hole is covered with a spring key which is sure to fit *air tight* thus avoiding the trouble and care of fitting the fingers precisely in the required position to produce the notes;—this Instrument is in perfect order and worthy the attention of good players. Rs. 300.

* * *Cost twenty-eight pounds at Rudall's*

PERFECTED FLUTES of the following description, viz: the instrument is 27 inches in length, made of the finest cocoawood, prepared and seasoned for hot climates; it has nine solid silver keys, including the two long open keys for C sharp and, C natural; the embouchure has turning slide with silver sheath, and is mounted with a solid silver engine turned cap; the rings, mountings, &c., are of beautiful finish, and all in pure silver.

A strong Mahogany Box lined with velvet and bound in brass contains the Flute which has two cork joints only. Price Rs. 150 each, Cash.

N. B.—The above Flutes are sold in London for twelve guineas each.

HERBERT & Co.

FOR SALE.

NEW GAMES FOR IN AND OUT-DOOR AMUSEMENT.—

Cricket
Armstrong Gun
Conjuring Tricks in Boxes
Circassian Puzzle
Parlour or Lawn Bowls
The Chinese Imperial Game (of Frogs and Toads
Boxes of Puzzles
Troco or Lawn Billiards
Bowling Green Bowls
The Boat Puzzle
The Tournament
The "In statu quo Chess-board"
The Portable B. C. D. Board
Staunton Chess Men
Cannonade or Castle Bagatelle
German Billiards
Historical Loto
Numerical Puzzle
The Game of Squails
„ „ Non Plus
„ Decimal Puzzle
The Rotatory Gammon
„ Aunt Sally
„ Ringolette
„ Russian Bear Hunt
„ English Loto
„ Targets
„ Red, White, and Blue
„ Merelles, or Nine Men's Morris
„ Game of War
„ Puff and Dart
„ Schimmel or Bell and Hammer.
„ Gwalior
„ Hard Lines
„ Traveller's Dodecahadron, or a Voyage round the World.
„ Oxford University Boat Race.
Brass and Steel Quoits of different weights.

Received by TREACHER & Co., (Limited,) Bombay (Fort and Byculla,) and Poona.

LONDON HOUSE.—WATCH, CLOCK, AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS AND ENGRAVERS.—THORNHILL BROTHERS & Co. beg to draw the attention of their patrons and the public in general, to their new stock of JEWELLERY, WATCHES, &c.

T. B. & Co. have received per Mr. A. C. THORNHILL the newest pattern Gold Bracelets, set with Diamonds, Rubies and Emeralds, Gold Brooches, set with Diamonds, Rubies and Emeralds, Necklets, Studs, Sleeve Links, Collar Studs, Earrings, Gold and Jet Solitaires, Alberts and Neck Chains, Lockets, Keys, Vinegarettes, Match Boxes, Gold and Coral Charms, Swivels, Hooks, Wedding and Guard Rings, Pencil Cases, Scarf Pins, Mourning Rings, Hall-marked Silver Egg Frames, Christening Mugs, Mug, Knife, Fork, and Spoon in Morocco case, Regatta and Rifle Match Cups, Thimbles, Butter Knives, Silver Alberts and Neck Chains, Nickle Silver Cruet Stands and Breakfast Sets.

WATCHES.

Best made Gold Hunting Watches, by Thornhill Brothers, warranted for two years	Rs. 225
Do. Do. Do. second class	„ 200
Best made Silver Hunting Watches, by Thornhill Brothers, warranted for two years	„ 90
Do. Do. Do. second class	„ 75
Gold Hunting Watches, by John Jones, 338 Strand, London	„ 185
Do. Do. Do. second class	„ 175
Silver Hunting Watches, by John Jones	„ 80
Do. Do. Do. second class	„ 65
Best made Gold Hunting Lever Watches, by Benoit, warranted	„ 85
Do. Do. Do. second class	„ 75
Best made Silver Hunting Lever by Benoit	„ 40
Do. Do. Do. second class	„ 35
Best made Gold Levers, by Petee	„ 60
Do. Do. Do. second class	„ 55
Best made Silver Watches, by Peteck	„ 35
Do. Do. Do. second class	„ 30
Geneva Watches, Gold and Silver, by other makers from	Rs. 15 to „ 30

Railway Time Keepers.
Ladies' Gold, Silver, and Gilt Waist Buckles.

Large assortment of Palanquin Carriage Clocks, from	Rs. 30 to „ 60
Round Tent Clocks, to go in any position, 3½ inch in diameter	„ 25

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dressing Cases.

Gentlemans Canteens, with Goblet, Knife, Fork and Spoon, complete.

Musical Cigar-holders, a very pretty article.

Opera Glasses, Spectacles, Eye-Glasses, Meerschaum, and Brier Wood Pipes, Tobacco Pouches, Perpetual Calendars, Paper Weights, Silver Salt and Mustard Pots, Spoons, &c., &c.

Ladies' Companions in mother o'pearl from Rs. 10 to 25.

Ivory Pencil Cases, with Knives attached, Purses, Ladies' Combs for Balls, Snuff Boxes, Babies' Whistles with Coral handles, Small Musical Boxes playing two tunes for the pocket, Perpetual Inkstands patented only six months, Paper Machie Goods in great variety.

American Flycatchers.

Clocks of every descriptions from Rs. 10 to Rs. 500, Musical Boxes of the very best make with Drums and Bells, selected by Mr. A. C. THORNHILL when in Geneva.

FREEMASONRY.

Knight Templar Suits	Rs. 30
Royal Arch do.	„ 30
Master Masons' Apron	„ 15
Do. Do. Sash	„ 15
Rose Croix Jewels	„ 10
German Silver Kt. T. Star in case	„ 20
Kt. T. Pattce Cross	„ 10
Royal Arch Border Locket Jewels	„ 30
Kt. of Malta Cross white Enamel	„ 15
Mark Jewels Silver Hangings and case	„ 14

Ribbons from 1½ to 2½ inches, Skins, Rosettes, Tassels, &c.

Terms—Cash.

Bombay, Established, 1851.

COMPETITION.

Mr. A. C. THORNHILL begs to inform the Public in general, that he has made arrangements with his Brothers in London to make Watches for the Bombay maket (only), which enables him to sell their first-class Silver Watches (priced Rs. 90) for Rs. 75. Second-class proportionally reduced, warranted the best made Watches imported into this country and specially made for the climate.

CONDITION OF SALE.

To be exchanged within twelve months if the performance be not good, or to be kept in repair for that time, without charge, saving accidents or dirt.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF FASHIONABLE MILLINERY

MRS. LAKE,
No. 7, BYCULLA ROAD, BOMBAY,

HAS the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay, that she has just received ex *City of Carlisle* and *Overland*.

A splendid assortment of Paris and London Millinery consisting of—

Ladies Dress Bonnets in Tulle, Crepe, Blonde, Silk, &c. richly trimmed.
Plain and Colored Crinoline and Straw Bonnets.
Boys and Girls Hats of every description.
Alexandrina Curls in human hair.
The most fashionable Head Dress of the Season.
Human hair Coronets, Black, Brown, and light colored.
Ball Dresses, in Tulle, Black, White, Maize, Pink, Blue, &c.
Robes in French Organdi and Grenadine.
Moire Antiques, Black, White and Colored,
Colored Chintz and Jacconets,
Rich Black and White Glace Silks.
Colored Checked Silks.
Rich Silk Robes for Evening.
Colored Silk Grenadine Robes,
Pink, Blue, Black, and White Satin.
Black and Colored Silk Velvet.
Fine French Muslins.
Colored French Lawns.
White Brilliants "Dorias."
Plain White Grenadine.
Spotted and sprigged Grenadine.
Mohair Dresses.
Black and Colored Cloth for Ladies.
Colored Chintz Organdi.
Pink, Blue, White and Maize Tarlatan,
White, Black, Blue and Pink Tulle,
Areophane Crepe all Colors,
Fine Book Muslin for Dresses.
Black Spanish Lace Shawls and Burnouses
White Spanish Lace Burnouses.
White Grenadine Burnouses.
Black and White Grenadine Square Shawls.
Colored and White Llama Shawls.
Black Lace Paletots.
Mohair Burnouses.
Embroidered Muslin Collars and Sleeves.
Embroidered Muslin Chemisettes and Sleeves.
Embroidered "Alexandriann" Bows.
White Lace Collars and Cuffs.
Embroidered Muslin Handkerchiefs.
Lace Handkerchiefs.
Plain hemmed Cambric Handkerchiefs,
Embroidered Book Muslin Insertion and Edging.
Embroidered Jacconet Insertion and Edging.
Black and White Maltese Insertion and Edging.
Valenceinnes Lace Insertion and Edging.
Broad black lace Insertion and Flouncing.
Black real and Imitation lace Lappets.
Fancy Muslin Bodices trimmed.
The "Ruby" "Alexandrina" and "Empress" Corset, for Ladies.
Ladies Riding Belts.
Cardinibus Skeleton Hoops.
Black and White Bonnet Caps
Cashmere Hoods and Cloaks for Infants.
Ladies' White and Black Kid Gloves.
Gentlemen's White Kid Gloves.
White Silk Stockings.
White Wreaths with Bouquettes.
Colored ditto in great variety.
Stylish French Head Dresses in Crepe and Feathers.
Bridal Wreaths and Bouquettes.
Garnitures of flowers for Ball Dresses,
A large assortment of White and Colored Roses.
Bonnet Flowers in white, and all the fashionable colors
White and Colored Ostrich and Fancy Feathers
"Ibis" "Eagle" "Teal" and Hackle Plumes.
Fancy Birds and Butterflys.
Fancy Fans, Bouquette holders.
Tortose shell Combs.
White, Black and Colored ribbons in great variety
Rich and Elegant China sash ribbons.
Black velvet ribbons.
Goffered Braid and Gimps.
Broad and narrow satin ribbons in all colors.
Gold Buckles, fancy Buttons and Goffered Ribbon ruches.
Victoria Lawn and Book Muslin for Linings.
Black Moire Antiques.
Plain Black Glace Silks.
Sheppard's plaid Silk.
Black Grenadine and Mohair.
Half Mourning Grenadine.
Black and Half Mourning Muslins,
Half Mourning Chintz.
Black Paramatta and Crepe.
Broad Black Barege for Burnouses,
Black Crepe Collars and Sleeves.
White plain hemmed ditto.
Black Bonnets and Hats.
Black Silk Stockings.
Black Kid Gloves.
Black Llama and Barege Burnouses.
Black Silk Mantles.
Black, and Half Mourning Flowers.
Black Ribbons, Fou[illegible] [illegible], &c.
Black Fans and Small Tulle Veils.
Black Gimps and Trimmings.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay or no notice can be taken of them.

Bombay, [illegible] December 1863.

FOR SALE.

FLOWER SEEDS.—In packets of 25 varieties of the best selected annuals, &c. received monthly Overland.

VEGETABLE SEEDS.—In packets containing choice selections of 10 and 20 varieties received monthly Overland by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., (Limited.) Medical Hall, Byculla, the Fort and Poona.

SALE OF VALUABLE COFFEE ESTATES IN CEYLON BELONGING TO THE LATE DUNCAN DUNBAR, Esq.—The Executors to the late [illegible] DUNBAR, Esq., acting under the authority of the [illegible] Chancery, offer at public sale in London in FEBRUARY next, the following important [illegible]

Tellisagalla—Situated in the district of Kotmale, containing about 310 acres, of which [illegible] are planted and in full bearing.

Yallabenda Oya—Situated also in the district of Kotmale, containing about 300 acres, of which 188 acres are in bearing and about 40 acres young Coffee.

Kehelwatte—Situated in the district of Kadaganawa, containing about 235 acres, of which [illegible] are planted and in full bearing, and 54 acres young Coffee.

Dunbar—Situated in the district of Dick Oya, a new Estate, containing about 1,120 acres, of which about 200 are planted and in bearing, and 100 young Coffee.

These well-known valuable Properties, having been carefully looked after, are in excellent order, and will be sold together with the plant, tools, pulpers, water-wheels and all the dead stocks. Possession to be given on 1st APRIL 1864—purchasers being liable to all expenses incurred subsequent to that date.

Further particulars and conditions will be announced in future advertisements, meanwhile any information may be obtained of MESSRS. DICKSON, TATHAM & Co., Colombo, or of the Executors, 27, Leadenhall Street, London, E. C.

Colombo, 16th December 1863.

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE. PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE AND APPLICABLE TO EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

Extract of a Letter from a Medical Gentleman at Madras to his Brother at Worcester, May, 1851:—

"Tell Lea and Perrins that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made.

CAUTION.

LEA AND PERRINS beg to caution the public against spurious imitations of their celebrated WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

L. & P. have discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with spurious imitations, the labels closely resembling those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the names of L. & P. *forged*.

L. & P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vend such immitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world to advise them of any infringement of their rights.

Ask for Lee and Perrins' Sauce.

* * Sold Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London, &c. &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

FRESH TOILET REQUISITES.—PERFUMES by Lubin "Paris," Atkinson, Piesse and Lubin, and Rimmel consisting of—

Princess Alexandra's Bouquet
Princess Beatrice's Bouquet
Kiss me Quick
Wood Violet, by the Original Maker
Something New
Jockey Club
New Mown Hay
Rough and Ready
Frangipanni
Box his Ears
Bridal Bouquet
Friendship Offerings
Patchouli
Sweet Briar
Jasmine
Forget Me Not
Ess. Bouquet
The Provence Rose
Pestachio Nut Complexion Powder

SCENTED SOAPS in great variety, consisting of

Honey
Brown Windsor
Sun Flower Oil
Elder Flower
Glycerine
White Almond, &c. &c.

ROWLAND'S PREPARATIONS and every article requisite for the Toilet. TREACHER & Co., (Limited.) Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort, and Poona.

FLETCHER AND MITCHELL, Metal Mart, Boree Bunder, have just received per the *Colroon* and other Ships, fresh supplies of Galvanised Corrugated Iron.

ALSO,

Galvanised Iron Redging.
„ „ Gutters.
„ „ Water Pipes and casings.

Also several Portable Steam Engines, by Clayton and Shuttleworth.

Fire Engines, by Shand and Mason.

Contractors Tools, Bar and Plate Iron, Steel, &c. &c.

FOR SALE AT NANSEE PARPIA'S, No. 20, Meadow Street, Fort White, Blue and Gilt Dinner, Dessert Breakfast and Tea Sets, Silver and Electro-plated Spoons and Forks of different patterns, and other Plated, Bronze and Plated hanging Argand Lamps, velvet and [illegible] Carpets, Carpets, with Border, &c.

P. S.—NANSEE PARPIA begs most respectfully to inform Ladies, Gentlemen and the Public of Bombay and of Out-stations, that he has a large Warehouse at Byculla, opposite the Jewish Church, where he has always on hand new and second hand Furniture, Crockery, Glassware, &c. &c.

21st Sept. 1863. NANSEE PARPIA.

COMMANS' ARECA NUT TOOTH PASTE.—It preserves the Teeth from decay, strengthens the Gums, imparts a fragrance to the Teeth, and is acknowledged by several eminent dentists as the best preparation known for keeping the Teeth and Gums in a sound and healthy state.

It is used by Her Majesty and Royal Family and by upwards of 100 of the Medical Profession, and in guarantee of its value the Propritor publishes the following from amongst the numerous letters he has received in testimony of its high value:—

"Liverpool.

"I have much pleasure in offering my testimony to the value of your Areca Nut Tooth Paste, and have no hesitation in saying that it is the most efficacious and agreeable Dentifrice ever produced; I have recommended its use to my patients for some years, W. J. NEWMAN,

"Surgeon Dentist to the Liverpool Infirmary for Children."

From Her Majesty's Chemist, Portsmouth.

"Your Tooth Paste is generally liked, of which I sell a fair quantity. A short time since I received an order from the Palace for Six Pots for the use of Her Majesty and Family."

"We are glad to see that Mr. Commans' valuable Dentifrice fully sustains its established popularity. It is now generally used, and has received testimonials of approval from many of the nobility and gentry. *We can our selves, from personal experience* testify to its admirable qualities." —*United Service Gazette* of April, 1860.

Prepared only by R. D. Commans, Chemist, Bath, and can be procured through his Indian Agents.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

Operative and Family Chemists and General Merchants, Bombay (the Fort and Medical Hall, Byculla, and Poona.)

MR. J. NEUBERG, 23, Byculla, has the pleasure to announce the receipt ex *Colroon* and *Gilbert Thompson*, of a beautiful collection of Fancy Leather Goods, such as Portfolios, Albums for Carte de Visites, Scrap Books, Travelling Cases, Work Boxes, Ladies Companions, Bankers Cheque-holders, Frames for Photographs, &c. &c.

Embroidery of the handsomest workmanship for Slippers and Cushions.

Patterns for Embroidery.

Bronze Goods, of Artistic character and highly finished, such as Statuettes, Groups of Animals, Vases, Table Ornaments, Paper Weights, Letter Clips.

A few Pianos, by celebrated German makers.

On hand Violin Strings, and Bows.

Table Cloths, Table Napkins, and Towels, of the best workmanship.

A fresh supply of German Toys, expected per *Edwin Fox*.

The above are all very moderately priced, to effect quick sale.

TERMS—*Cash.*

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a remittance, or reference for payment.

TO SMOKERS.—Trichinopoly Cheroots, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, of the very best Quality, at Rs. 8, 10, and 12 respectively, per thousand.

QUININE.—Mr. J. NEUBERG, 23, Byculla, announces the arrival of a fresh supply of this indispensable Medicine, in one ounce and half ounce bottles, now offered for sale at Five Rupees Eight Annas and Three Rupees respectively. The Quinine has been universally approved for its purity and genuineness.

A considerable discount is allowed when a large quantity is taken.

ARROWROOT.—Best Tellicherry Arrowroot, in 28 lbs. Boxes, at Rs. 6 per box and equal in nutritive properties to the best West Indian Arrowroot.

J. NEUBERG, 23, Byculla.

JACOB COMPANY.—Civil, Military, and Outfitting Establishment, Bombay, have always on hand a large assortment of Black, Blue and Scarlet West of England Cloths.

Black Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.
A variety of Fancy Cassemeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels, for Suits.
Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.
Black and Colored Silk Alpacas.
White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.
Best English Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.
Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties and Scarfs.
Black Silk Hats, from the best manufacturers.
Ellwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hats, at present in vogue in London, suited for all purposes, lately arrived.
Angolas, Gauze, and Thread Under Shirts.
Brown and White Thread and Angola Socks.
Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.
Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Fancy Soaps and Perfumery.
Eureka Shirts, Ellwood's Air Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats.
Double Barrelled Pistols and Revolvers.
A good supply of Ready-made Coats, Vests, and Trowsers of every description, and Eureka Shirts, always on hand.
Cashmere, Nemo [illegible] and [illegible], [illegible], [illegible] and Dressing Gowns.
Bombay and [illegible] work and Persian Carpets.
A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, [illegible] and Caskets.
A small assortment of Meerschaum Pipes.
Water-can, Foot-tubs and Hip-baths.
Patterns and Instructions for [illegible]
N. B.—The Tailoring Department is [illegible] superintendence of a thorough [illegible]
Gentlemen may rest assured that all [illegible] in a proper manner.
Ladies and Gentlemen [illegible] the above cheaper than any [illegible]
[illegible] Outstations [illegible]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.—One 10 inch Dumpy Level with a compass Tripod stand and legs, complete, also a Staff. Address E. G. R. and Co., *Bombay Gazette*.

LITHOGRAPHIC PRESS.—With Stand, Spare Stones, and Materials complete specially adapted for Office use. Price Rs. 300.
ROGERS & Co., CHEMISTS.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE fixed for THIS DAY has been POSTPONED to a future date of which due notice will be given.
By order of the Committee,
H. BROOKE, Secretary.
Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 11th January 1864.

BANK OF BOMBAY AUDITORS REPORT.

We hereby Certify that we have this day completed an Audit of the accounts of the Bank of Bombay to 31st December 1863, and in the course of it the following have come under our Examination:—

Cash and Notes in the Treasury and with the Shroff.
Government Paper and share Certificates lodged for safety.
Government paper and Share Certificates held against advances.
Local Bills discounted.

We further certify that we have made such an examination of all of these as satisfied us with their safe custody and the correctness of the records that are kept of them. We have also carefully examined the Balance Sheet to 31st December 1863, the Profit and loss accounts to 31st December 1863, also the accounts of the various Branches. We find them all correct and are satisfied that the Statement of affairs prepared for publication represents the true position of the Bank.
GEORGE HAMILTON. } Auditors
JAMES BEVIS. }
Bombay, 6th January 1864.

TO LET.—A very large Dry Godown in Small Colaba, opposite to Messrs. Remington & Co., Cotton Press. Apply to
MANECKJEE NOWROJEE, Cabinet Maker.
Meadow Street, Fort.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD, AND JAMES ADELPHI, LONDON.)

MESSRS. CARDWELL PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

	Per doz.	
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	Rs. 40	0
Do. ,, a Crown	30	0
Do. ,, Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints	21	0
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality	40	0
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36	0
Do. Fine ,, Brand a Crown	30	0
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36	0
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal	20	0
Do. Do. Yellow Seal	26	0
Do. Golden, Do.	26	0
Do. Dry and Light Pale White Seal	26	0
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	30	0
Claret Light Capsule	15	0
Do. Yellow Seal	23	0
Do. Red Do. Pints	17	0
Do. Do. Do. Quarts	32	0
Port, Black Seal	26	0
Brandy, Vieux Cognac	34	0
Do. Brand a Crown	24	0
Old Tom, Red Seal	18	0
Dry Gin, Black Seal	18	0

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.
Rampart Row, 20th May 1863.

ALLSOPP'S INDIA PALE ALE in excellent condition, bottled by F. Friend & Co., in Quarts and Pints, at Rs. 5 and Rs. 3 per dozen respectively. Apply to
CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.
Rampart Row, 1st October 1863.

N. B.—Messrs. F. Friend & Co., having suffered severely from the forgery of their labels, have adopted a new Trade Mark, which is also impressed on the capsule, and particular attention is called to it.

ALLSOPPS' BEER, in Wood, October Brew, expected early in March.
Orders registered by CARDWELL PARSONS & Co.

ADVERTISEMENT.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that SOONDER LUXUMON Patell, Sone Coley of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, hath contracted and agreed to sell, all that piece or parcel of Foras Land or Free-hold New Salt Batty Ground, situate lying and being at Mingootmandiy in the Mahim District in the Island of Bombay, ground consisting six Bods, and containing by admeasurement forty-nine square burgas, equivalent to two thousand nine hundred and forty square yards or thereabouts, which said piece of Foras Land or Ground is assessed by the Foras Land Commissioners under No. 1584, and in the books of the Collector of Bombay for ground rent under No. 576, and is bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East and South by the Batty Ground of Trimbuck Ramjee, on or towards the West partly by the Batty ground of the said Trimbuck Ramjee partly by the Batty ground of Shree Gunputy's Temple, and partly by the [illegible] Ground of Domingoes Dias, and on or towards the North partly by the Batty Ground of the said Soonder Luxumon Patell, and partly by the passage called Govun. All and every persons and person having any title, claim, demand or interest to, on or in the said property so agreed to be sold as aforesaid or any part thereof, by way of mortgage, inheritance, gift, lease, or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office, No. 25, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise, they, he, or she will be precluded therefrom, and the purchase will be completed without reference to such claims.—Dated this 9th day of January 1864.
C. E. STRANGER LEATHES,
Solicitor High Court.

ADVERTISEMENT.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that PANDOORUNG DADAJEE MESTREE, and JANARDHUN CRUSTNAJEE MESTREE, both of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitants, have contracted and agreed to sell. Firstly all that piece or parcel of Foras Land or Free-hold New Salt Batty Ground, situate lying and being at or near Purbhadavee or Venayeck Purushram in Beevulker's garden in the Mahim District in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement five hundred and eighty one square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay for ground rent under No. 146, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East and West by the Batty Ground of Hossunjee Hormusjee Khurras, on or towards the North by the Foras Water Drain, and on or towards the South by the Foras Road. Secondly all that piece or parcel of Foras Land or Free-hold new Salt Batty Ground, situate lying and being at or near the aforesaid Purbhadavee or Venayek Purushram in Beevulker's garden, in the Mahim district in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement three thousand one hundred and twenty square yards or thereabouts, also registered in the Books of the said Collector of Bombay for ground rent under No. 146, and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East and South by the Batty Ground of the said Hossunjee Hormusjee Kharas, on or towards the West by the Batty Ground of the said Pandooroung Dadajee and Janardhun Crustnajee hereinafter described, and on or towards the North partly by the Batty Ground of the said Hossunjee Hormusjee Khuras, and partly by the said Foras Road, and thirdly all that piece or parcel of Foras Land or Free-hold New Salt Batty Ground, situate lying and being at or near the aforesaid Purbhadavee or Venayeck Purshotum Beevulker's garden in the Mahim District in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement one thousand four hundred and forty square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay for ground rent under No. 133, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East partly by the secondly abovementioned Batty Ground, and partly by the Batty Ground of the said Hossunjee Hormusjee Khuras, and on or towards the West, North, and South by the Batty Ground of the said Hossunjee Hormusjee Kharas. All and every persons and person having any title, claim, demand or interest to on or in the said properties so agreed to be sold as aforesaid, or any part thereof, way of mortgage, inheritance, gift lease or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office No. 25, Meadow Street, fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise, they, he, or she, will be precluded therefrom, and the purchase will be completed without reference to such claims.—Dated this 9th day of January 1864.
C. E. STRANGER LEATHES,
Solicitor High Court.

POSTAL NOTICES.

The dates of departure of the P. and O. Company's Mail Steamers during the year 1864, for Suez will be the 14th and 29th of each month at 10 A.M. except in the monsoon months when they will start on the 9th and 24th as detailed below at the same hours.

May		24th	10 A.M.
June	9th &	24th	Ditto.
July	9th &	24th	Ditto.
August	9th &	24th	Ditto.
September	9th		

The Mail Steamer for *China*, will as heretofore leave Bombay on the 14th and 29th throughout the year at 9 A. M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Overland Mail, per P. & O. Company's Steamer "SALSETTE," will be closed on THURSDAY, the 14th January 1864, at 7 o'clock A.M. An after-Packet will be kept open on payment of the usual Fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 8 o'clock A.M. Registered Letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

CHINA MAIL.

THE Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's Steamer "Emeu," will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 13th January 1864, at 6 o'clock P.M. A Packet for late Letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A.M. on the 14th idem.

Letters, &c. for Australia will be despatched direct by this opportunity.

KURRACHEE AND SCINDE MAIL.

THE Mails for Kurrachee, and Sind, per Steamer "EUPHRATES," will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

PERSIAN GULF MAIL.

LETTERS, &c., for the Persian Gulf will be sent by the British India Steam Navigation Contract Packet Boats, and not by Ship or Bugla. Should however, parties desire their letters, &c., to be despatched by the latter, they must be so superscribed, when they will be so sent.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AND LADY MANSFIELD, are now residing at Malabar Point, and we are requested to state that Her Ladyship will be happy to receive visitors on each successive TUESDAY, between the hours of four and six in the afternoon.

CALENDAR—JANUARY, 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.
First Qr. Saturday .... 16d. 3h. 57m. A.M.
Full Moon Sunday .... 24d. 2h. 54m. A.M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even	Evening Gun-fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
[illegible]	11	Plough Monday.	6 37	5 39	[illegible]	0 32	8th January 1864. 8h. 1m. 00 s.
[illegible]	12	Twilight ends at 6.58	6 37	5 40	0 56	1 1[illegible]	
[illegible]	13	Hilary.	6 37	5 40	1 41	2 [illegible]	
[illegible]	14	Mars rises at 4.35	6 38	5 41	2 26	2 50	
[illegible]	15	Mars rises at 3h.12	6 38	5 41	3 13	3 37	
Sat.	16	Jupiter rises at 3.0	6 38	5 42	4 4	4 36	
Sun.	17	2nd Sunday after Epiphany.	6 38	5 43	5 11	5 48	

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Dec. 22	KURRACHEE	Dec. 30
AGRA	Jan. 5	LAHORE	Jan. 2
ALLAHABAD	Dec. 24	LONDON	Dec. 3
AUSTRALIA	Mar. 25	MAURITIUS	Aug. 6
ALEXANDRIA	Dec. 9	MADRAS	Jan. 5
BANGALORE	Jan. 5	MALTA	Dec. 10
CALCUTTA	Jan. 2	MEERUT	Jan. 5
CAPE	Dec. 5	OUDH	Jan. 2
CEYLON	Dec. 16	PUNJAUB	Dec. 23
COCHIN	Dec. 19	PENANG	Nov. 18
DELHI	Dec. 31	RANGOON	Dec. 6
FRANCE	Dec. 7	SUEZ	Dec. 15
HONGKONG	Nov. 15	SINGAPORE	Dec. 22

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, JANUARY 11, 1864.

IT is one of the natural consequences, of the habit which is so rife amongst us, and for which our predecessors of the press in Bombay are mainly responsible, of chronicling every largesse of every new man of wealth, as though it were the very kernel of that charity, whose false coin, too often, it is seen to be,—that no Plain Dealer can, now-a-days, sit down, to commit calmly his thoughts to paper, upon the popular wants and errors of the hour, without being informed, on the morrow, by some such obsequious organ of native "opinion," as the self-dubbed *Times of India* that somebody, with a name *quod exit in Jee*, or *Dass*, or *Bhoy*, and "whose bounty is as Catholic, as his name (!) is exalted (!)" feels sorely, that "he has been assailed by the journal," into which the aforesaid Plain Dealer may have chanced to write down those thoughts.

If that were all, we might have allowed "the Rastomji Jijibhai Foundation," and its fawners, to slumber in peace. Each has enjoyments not known to the "cynic" herd; and these richly compensate for occasional misadventure. Whilst the one, "travelling in Gujerat," (so the same number of the *Times of India* assures us,) "astonishes the people of those parts, by the princely liberality with which he distributes charity," and receives "the highest honors from —the Portuguese Government, at Damaun," so the officious recorder, of those unostentatious excellencies of life, astonishes its own followers here in Bombay, by the anything but "princely" servility, with which it takes note of the deserts of its hero, and blesses the Lusitanian subaltern for the rewards. Surely there was enough here to have contented the wildest ambition of the idol or the votary. What need had the *Times of India* to force us once more from our retirement?

Most reluctantly we obey the summons, and make response to the questions of the challenger. We might have been more reluctant, but that we seem to see in the head and tail of the scroll the lineaments of "Civil Service."

"How difficult a task is Empire!" sighs the head. "Let us alone!" flaps the tail. Yes! it *is* the Civil Service!

And we tell you, "honorables," that we shall *not* leave you alone, until you have found out the facilities of Empire, or confessed your incapacity, and resigned it. In the mean time, let us see what you have to complain of, in our recent remarks upon the "Rastomji Jamsetji Foundation."

First, "Manners makyth Man" is the blazon of the motto of William of Wykeham's College at Oxford. We never denied it. We hope that the Civil Service and the *Times of India* understand the motto, and lay its mysteries deeply to heart. For thus, if ever, may a certain reformation be hoped for. All that we are guilty of is, the having quoted a "Boke" of saws of the Tudor time, in which another,—but surely, dearest contemporary! *not* "exactly the contrary."—version of the same, is, perhaps inaccurately given; viz. "money makes the man, "but manners make the gentleman." Which being interpreted is,—

"The honest mon, tho' e'er sae puir,
"Is King o' men, for a' that!"

A thought likewise to be very deeply laid up to all hearts, editorial and other!

Next we have assailed "a citizen, with a vigo"rous though polite denunciation of his folly!" Well! and where is the harm of that? If we were bound by golden links to the adulation of that "folly,"—why even then, for the sake of the citizen himself, we might have been sorely tempted to what the French would call a *désobéissance héroïque* of our allegiance to it, and, at the imminent hazard of our emoluments, to sound, even at the last moment, an alarum in the ear of the slumbering god. But we also are citizens. And, if it be true that, "with a great price he obtained that freedom," we, who have not sold the birthright "may here boast, that, we were free born!"

Lastly we are charged with "dwelling, with emphasis, upon the etiquette and all the other minutiæ" of Bar discipline, as so many precious safeguards upon the honor and independence of the Bar itself;—but which, to the discerning eye of the "munificent" Asiatic Jove and his European satellites, are only so many "mere cobwebs of conventionality, to be "swept away by the advancing car," not of Jagarnath, but—"of pro"gress;"—after which, as we are told, "the "profession will not lose one grain of ability, "*however much it may suffer in other ways*!!!"

To that charge we entirely and modestly plead guilty, and very humbly crave leave of "Jagarnath," and his patrons, and his votaries, to thank them all, for having thus early in their ceremonial, cast away the mask, and let the world in to their meaning.

It is one of the "conventionalities" in question, that none can be admitted to a commencement of Bar studies, who has not had a liberal education.

It is another, that he must be a gentleman, in word and deed, whilst student.

It is a third, that he must not, either alone or in partnership, hold any place or post, or be engaged in any business.

It is a fourth, that Benchers, or barristers of high position shall, of their own knowledge, certify to these his qualifications under their hands, and in terms satisfactory to the "Parliament" of the Inn of Court, to whose discipline he desires to subject himself, during his "three (or five) years of legal training."

Failing any one of these four qualifications he cannot be allowed to begin his career of student, nor to pass the threshold of the hall of probation.

During the whole period of that probation, once begun, he lives and moves under the scrutiny of his fellow-students, each and all "jealous of him," says the *Times of India*, and, we say, jealous, not of him indeed, but of their own honor and that of their Inn of Court, whose reputation rises and falls with that of its members. If he be given to lying, to meanness, to trickery, to disgraceful pursuits, delation becomes the honorable duty of those who witness the misconduct: and to institute a searching inquisition into every delation of that kind, becomes the not less imperative duty of the "Bench," or "Parliament" by whom the Inn is governed. If the result be such as to justify the expulsion of the delinquent, that governing body have an absolute power to expel;—and they exercise it without mercy as without control.

Let us assume that the youth has managed to pull through all these trials and difficulties, and that the day is near on which his "training" will be ended. He has not therefore obtained his "Call to the Bar." Before that is due, all the world has to be notified, by "screened" advertisement within the precincts of the Hall, two terms, or from two to six months in advance, that such is his desire. His name, lineage, and domicile are subjoined, and all concerned are tacitly invited to read, and criticise, and, if they know of any just cause of impediment to declare it. There is thus cast, upon one and all, the same duty of delation, as that above described of the days of his studentship, and, upon the Benchers, the same duty of examination and judgment. When we add that, during the whole period of his "legal training," (be it three years or five we shall not now enquire,) the candidate has been necessarily a sojourner, in the midst of his censors, associated to their labours, sharing in their pursuits, and even communing with them at the same Hall Dinners, during Term, (which comes four times a year, and lasts some weeks each time,) we think that we have explained, why it is that, of the black sheep of even an English breed, so few escape detection, among the spotless hundreds, who in the course of each cycle of legal time, have been called, by the Benchers of the English Inns of Court to the antient and time honored degree of Barrister at Law. And what is true of them is substantially true of their sister institutes, the Faculty of Advocates in Scotland and the Queen's Inns in Ireland.

Nor does the inquisition end there;—nor even, but with the life of the barrister himself. He lives henceforward under the eye of his own confraternity. With every one of these the zeal for the order is always a stronger passion than that of friendship or affection towards himself. Delation is always a duty, where there is cause, or where seems to be cause. And always there must be an answerable enquiry, and judgment and execution.

The range of his liabilities is only traditional. It is nevertheless already immense. It embraces all those to which attornies and solicitors are, by recent statutes, subjected, except only, in certain cases, suits at law. It comprises all those which, amongst military and naval officers, are distinguished from more technical offences, by the name of "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman." But it is extended far beyond these. It takes in a variety of delicts against honorable laws and regulations—some expressed, others understood,—to which the nicest sense of their own honor, and the most delicate solicitude for that of the body politic, have, from time to time, and keeping pace with the wants of ages, given birth.

It is far less difficult to disbar a barrister, who deserves to be disbarred, than it is to admit one to that degree, who is unworthy of it. Nor is the discipline escaped by a change of jurisdiction. The arms of the Parliaments of Benchers are long enough to reach hither, and to seize their recreant member, and deface his blazon. And neither the "High Court" nor the "local Bar," will have one word to say against that decree, nor any choice but to carry it into effect. But, one thing these also can do. They have the power to anticipate the decree itself, and, by local processes of their own, to silence and outcast the offender, even before his Inn of Court have had time to deliberate. But this, we think, will be esteemed no boon by those people, who want to throw open, to men of "three years' legal training," the Bar of our High Court!

Such, then, are "the etiquette and minutiæ, "and cob-webs of conventionality," which are, quoth the *Times of India* "to be swept away by the advancing Car of Progress," even at the sacrifice of honor itself, of character, of spirit, of all, in short, except "ability." Its patron, we are told, "never thought," that the plan he proposes, "would make a *gentleman*." The object was, continues our contemporary, in the same charming spirit of candour, merely "to give a *technical* qualification for a Call." And the Inns of Court are mysteriously threatened, that, if they decline to give effect to this notable attempt, to evade their wisest and most honorable regulations, they shall rue the consequences. Yes! with Jagarnath's "Car" in the van, and Parell behind it, and the righteousness of the *Times of India* bringing up the rear, "the proper remedy for *that* evil will not be far to seek." The days of the Inns of Court are numbered.

Seriously, this is very idle fooling. Yet it is better than most of what we have the daily experience of, in the same quarter. For, after all, although quite impracticable and audacious beyond our tolerance, there is, in the proposal before us, at least the distinct recognition of a very plain truism, namely, that "advocates ought to have some legal training." This is somewhat better, after all, than to deny, as some of these confederates are wont to do, that the Judge, before whom the Advocate is to appear, need have no "legal training" at all.

And we may indeed admire the profundity of the counsels of a party, whose late chiefs foisted on the Bench a Tidewaiter, because he was a native, and who keep him there still, because, (so he tells his friends) the "Honorables" at Parell, and elsewhere, affect to be ignorant, that the discontent pervades all classes of our community, and is not, as they would have it, confined to "the newspapers only, and the lawyers who write in them."

A TELEGRAM to the *Madras Times*, dated London, 17th December, states that Justice Wightman is dead, and that Serjeant Shee has been appointed the new Judge.

BY a telegram from Madras we learn that the Viceroy, Sir John Lawrence, arrived there in the *Nemesis* on Friday last. He did not land on account of the high surf running at the time.

THE P. and O. Co.'s new steamer *Rangoon*, which recently ran ashore in Front Bay, outside of Aden, [illegible] from her perilous position, and reached Galle, *en route* to Calcutta, on the 9th.

THE Special Meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, advertized for to-day, is postponed till after the departure of the out-going mail.

WE publish to-day the first of a series of special reports, which we have made arrangements for procuring, of important cases tried in the Appellate Branch of the High Court. We hope soon to be able to supply similar reports of cases in the Court of Original Jurisdiction.

SEVERAL LADIES having expressed a wish to inspect the Jewels of His Highness the Guiquar, it has been arranged to have them exhibited at the Town Hall on Tuesday (to-morrow) the 12th Instant. Tickets of admission may be had at this office.

THE *Englishman* states that as soon as Sir John Lawrence has taken the oaths as Viceroy and Governor General, he will at once proceed to Lahore; telegraphic instructions having been received at Calcutta from the Secretary of State for India, directing the re-formation of the Viceregal Camp at Lahore, and the carrying out of the programme as arranged by the late Lord Elgin. Accordingly, the whole Council of the Governor General, Supreme and Legislative,—with the exception of the Hon'ble C. Browne, and probably Mr. H. B. Harington—will be prepared to move to the North-west provinces immediately after the arrival and installation of Sir John Lawrence. Should Mr. Harington visit England, Colonel Durand will assume the vacant seat in the Supreme Council; Mr. E. C. Baillie will, as a matter of course succeed Colonel Durand as foreign Secretary; Mr. E. H. Lushington will probably be transferred to the secretary-ship in the Home Department; and Mr. Harrison will succeed Mr. Lushington in the Financial Department.

WE have received the first number of a new *Punch*, published in Calcutta. It is very neatly printed, and the drawing of the illustrations is better than one usually seen in things of the kind in India, though the wit of most of them is not very obvious. We have cut out some rhymes as a specimen of the literature of this new claimant for public favour:—

OUR FAT FRIEND.

TUNE.—*Palkee Bearers' Ordinary Strain.*
TIME.—*Prestissimo—at the rate of six miles per hour.*

1st Bearer—Shall we take him—he's so heavy,
2nd Ditto—Devil seize him—come let's swop him,
3rd Ditto—But he's going to the Lord Sahib's levee,
4th Ditto—Kuch perwanee—I say drop him
Ugh—

1st Bearer—No! No! that would be too naughty,
2nd Ditto—He's the chap for burra khanas,
3rd Ditto—Oh! what a flip-flop paunched Belatee,
4th Ditto—Hustee bat! he's a hearing on us
Ugh—

1st Bearer—If he's big—Lor what was his mudder,
2nd Ditto—He never had one—I think rather,
3rd Ditto—That's all jhute-bat—she was a gudda
4th Ditto—And a hathi was his father
Ugh—

1st Bearer—How much does he eat for hazree?
2nd Ditto—Oh don't mention it in a hurry,
3rd Ditto—Crikey! 't would feed up a menagerie.
4th Ditto—Half a cow, 'sides rice and curry
Ugh—

1st Bearer—Come, we'll shake this fat old bore,
2nd Ditto—Aya, aye, let's give him a jamming
3rd Ditto—Nay—Nay—hustee—let's go slower,
4th Ditto—Make him too late for the salaaming
Ugh—

1st Bearer—Ah! we're nigh the Lord Sahib's burra house,
2nd Ditto—Atcha! he's infernal heavy,
3rd Ditto—Now we drop this hippopotamus,
4th Ditto—Hurra! he's too late for the Levee!
Ugh—

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.)

PONDICHERRY, 7TH JANUARY.
Steamer *Erymanthe* sailed for Galle.

GALLE, 9TH JANUARY.
H. M. Steamer *Thule* from Singapore anchored.

GALLE, 9TH JANUARY.
Steamer *Amoy* sailed for Bombay.

GALLE, 9TH JANUARY.
Steamer *Virangsos*, sailed for Bombay.

GALLE, 9th JANUARY.
French Steamer *Imperative*, sailed for Suez.

GALLE, 9TH JANUARY.
French Steamer *Erymanthe* from Calcutta anchored.

GALLE, 9TH JANUARY.
Steamer *Rangoon* from Aden anchored.

KURRACHEE, 9TH JANUARY.
Steamer *Tilly* left for Bombay.

SPECIAL FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.
MADRAS, 8TH JANUARY.
Steamer *Nemesis* just arrived with Governor General on board; but did not land on account of high surf.

NEWS-LETTERS.

(*From our own Correspondents.*)

NASSICK, 7TH JANUARY.

THE weather is delightful up here just now; the temperature has fallen to freezing point during the last two or three nights, and ice has formed in several places: even after the sun has risen an hour or so the thermometer stands at 43 deg.

The health of the town is not by any means good, and several cases of cholera have occurred.

AHMEDABAD, JANUARY 5TH.

CHRISTMAS week was marked, on one of its days, by a general parade under the inspection of Major General Sir C. Van Straubenzee. The troops consisted of the E battery 14th Brigade Royal Artillery, and two Native Infantry Regiments the 13th and 20th. They all turned out in excellent order. The artillery horses are in splendid condition. The battery is expecting General Lucas, the Inspector General, to review it in a few days. Other Christmas mornings were devoted to pig-sticking and deer-shooting. Shikarees rushed in with "good kubbur" of such a detailed and elaborate nature that they even knew the exact age of the boars which they invoked us to destroy. Whether they acquired this information by "looking down in the mouth," or by some method unknown, I cannot say. The "kubbur" was of a conflicting character. One Shikarree had seen the boar (aged seven years on the preceding Friday) that very morning. Another who had charge of the Bheer informed us that the pig had not been there since 1857, but that branches of the family, poor relatives, (a small sow and some very young ones) *had* visited the place since that eventful year. However, there was plenty of rough riding, and the tiffins were all that could be desired. A few spills over ugly chasms and down ravines, which try one's pluck, added to the sport of the day, and every one returned fully satisfied with the day's proceedings. On New Year's day there was some coursing with the General's hounds, and thus with a few quiet dinners we emerged from the year 1863 into this one which Dr. Cumming prophesied six years ago was to be our last, but the learned divine having taken a new house on a rather long lease was induced to postpone the Millennium, and I hope we are all ready to hear from him when his fresh arrangements are complete. At present even "the centre of our gravity is mirth" like the birds of Aristophanes.

LETTERS OF A HAILEYBURY-WALLAH.

No. 2

IN my last I gave you some reminiscences of a Review Ball by way of a digression from an essay on calling in India. I left the determined matrimony-hunter Rufus Big on the point of proposing to Mrs. Moneyful. No doubt he would have, proposed; had not a vision of a party of strangers —father, mother, and three blooming daughters suddenly burst upon his bewildered senses. They had only come to the station that morning, and few knew the fact or expected them at the ball; the General was now radiant and, whenever he had an opportunity, encouraged Rufus in a most friendly manner. "Nice girls those Captain Big! By Jove I seldom remember seeing three better chances for a young, fine, dashing fellow, never! They're off the week after next, too," and so was Big—on detachment duty, sixty miles away in the jungles, and the week was too short even for the intrepid Big to propose in. The authorities regretted they could put no one in his place, "he was on the roster, no one else wanted to go, it was his turn for detachment duty, you know, hang it, or else of course they would have sent some one else."

I was wrong in saying that Big was sent away because he proposed to the General's old sister, for really and truly that evening the sight of the three new faces all marriageable was so perplexing to him that he proposed to nobody. He was now on all hands condoled with as to his departure. "By Jove, it is a pity Big that you're obliged to go with the detachment, now we've got three such nice girls come among us! Why not try the General, old fellow? They were sure he would be delighted to let him stay if it was any way possible. Big was furious, his butler said he was sick ("Tipaya") with fever, for though he was never known to have got drunk, the amount of sherry and cup he got thro' that week could only be accounted for by the steady old Mussulman under that supposition. Soon after Big came into a lot of money, and strange to say *did* marry one of those three spinsters.

Calling is [illegible] A. and P.M. 'Tis a cruel custom; but ladies don't dress, I suppose, before half past ten, and they *will* eat tiffin (lunch at two.) Calling should be between 9 and 12 A.M. or 4 and 6 (this last is tolerated from great (!) people.) If I were an autocrat I should [illegible] a system of calling between 9 and half after 10 P.M. If there were company, the visitor should leave his card, or ladies might organise a system of visiting, or reception evenings, a sort of general guest-nights for receiving calls from strangers and people asked. On a stranger thus entering her drawing room, in the evening after dinner, the lady of the house (if she could play sing or talk) might utilise him at once, of course he would not stay long the first time. *Receptions* might be weekly, and no one admitted to receptions would call at other times or think himself or themselves slighted at not being asked to dinner. I think the frequency and expense of dinners would be much diminished. On other evenings the servant would simply say "Madam sahib ki Tuesday and Friday visit day hai." This would be an equivalent to "not at home," and much more polite. Ladies are often very busy in the day, At night the children would be in bed—a great gain—dinner would be over, every one dressed, the air cool and faces beaming. People could rest in the day, (I think a siesta a capital thing,) and not go to sleep at dinner as men do who have to get up at daylight. But to return to our sheep, you dress yourself and feel so hot that you curse your fate in having to go out – moreover you are too early and find that you have to wait half an hour before you make your first call, you take off your coat, but the collar and neck-cloth! . . . . . Aha! you cannot, will not make up your mind to undergo *that* process *twice*! Oh no, rather give up calling to-day altogether. At last you're off! You drive up to the porch of a sort of colossal cottage with columns, with a roof like a railway station, built on a platform, garden flowers, &c. You're all right if your friend is a swell —a rich man, and if the man with the silver tray for cards do not insult you (on account of your dress, your horse or carriage) by his inactivity and slowness, and if he do not wind up his offensiveness by saying with a suspicious, stupid look "Aô," as you would "Bo" to a goose. If none of this occur, enter with temper unruffled. Mine I think always is doomed to be tried, Oh! (there I must say it) that vacant, stupid stare which sometimes awaits you from the man in the verandah. Does he belong to the house at all? Yes he does. Then why, as visitors come day after day—why does he never get accustomed to the sight? The trouble of attending upon a stranger, sahib (gentleman,) and finding out what he wants is far too much for these extra lazy, obtuse, asinine creatures, they'd sooner tell twenty fibs than speak to a stranger; they are often as if actually paralysed at merely being addressed by one; this is especially the case with low caste Christian servants. In Hindostan proper it is "autre chose." Well, I never beat natives, but when I see a man sneaking away as my horse comes up to his master's house, I would smile to see him come to grief.

Dearest Annie I sent my last to your cousin Louisa—exchange letters, for you must know that I cannot keep up a descriptive correspondence "*en double*" you shall one or other of you hear from me next mail.

BOMBAY.

WE learn that a public meeting of the European and Native inhabitants of Bombay will shortly be convened by the Sheriff for the purpose of presenting an address to the Hon'ble Juggonath Sunkersett.

WE are glad to notice that the Bhattia merchants of this place who have made large fortunes in cotton have very liberally come forward to the relief of the weavers who have been thrown out of employment, and other inhabitants of Cutch Mandvee who are suffering from the rise of prices of provisions. A fund amounting to Rs. 40,000 has been raised by subscription, with which, it is intended to buy provisions and sell them to the sufferers at prices as cheap as they can afford to pay.

PROGRAMME of music to be played by the Band of H. E. the Governor at Parell Gardens Monday, 11th January 1864:—

OVERTURE, Der Feen See	*Auber.*
SELECTION (Op.), La Gazza Ladra	*Rossini.*
WALTZ, Alexander Romanoff	*Lawrent.*
TERZETTO, (Op.), Lucrecia Borgia	*Donizetti.*
Quadrille, The Cure Lancers	*Coote.*
Galop, Friedens Jeebel	*Huhner.*

THE annual examination of the Moolla Feroze Zend and Persian Academy was held on Saturday afternoon last at the office of Mr. Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama. The Head Priest of the Kudmee Parsees, Dustoor Sorabjee Rustomjee, presided on the occasion. From the report read by the secretary, it appeared that the institution has made a very satisfactory progress during the past year; and in accordance with the suggestions made in the report, it was resolved that the Academy be opened for instruction the entire day instead of only in the evening, and that the English language be made a part of the studies. To carry this resolution into effect, a fund was raised on the spot, amounting to Rs. 5,000. The committee of management for the ensuing year was then elected, and prizes being distributed to the successful pupils, the meeting then dispersed.

A RELIGIOUS dispute has arisen among the Parsee priests of Nowsaree in the territory of His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda, which bids fair to lead to serious consequences if not nipped in the bud by the interference of His Highness. The chief Dustoor or Priest, who seems to be an opponent of all religious reform, has been lately exercising very arbitrary authority over his followers, and by ill-advised means endeavours to enforce his doctrines upon Parsees who dissent from him. The result is that two sections have sprung up, and from the aggressive conduct of the Dustoor's party towards the other, a riot is imminent, which requires that some measure should be adopted by His Highness the Gaekwar to check the Dustoor in his rash proceedings.

HIS Highness Aga Khan gave an evening party on Saturday last in honor of His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda. There were present Sir Jamsetjee Jeejebhoy, Bart., the Hon'ble Juggonath Sunkersett, Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee, Mr. Venayek Sunkersett, and the principal merchants of Persia, with a number of Khojas. His Highness the Maharaja arrived at H. H. Aga Khan's palace about 6 o'clock with his prime minister, Scindia Maharaja, Moonshee, his principal attendants, and a large retinue, and was received with great honour. His Highness sat down and conversed for some time with his host, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejebhoy Bart. and the Hon'ble Juggonath Sunkersett. The usual paun, goolab, and atter, were then distributed, after which His Highness Aga Khan presented the Maharaja with a grand khillut, putting it on with own hands; shortly afterwards His Highness paid his Khoda hafez, and left the palace.

HIS Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda, in the course of his somewhat erratic wanderings, yesterday paid a visit to the *Gazette* office, after having purchased several hundred rupees' worth of jewelry at Rosselet's shop. He was of course received with as much honour as could possibly be shown him; and, as His Highness takes an interest in machinery, we regret very much that he should have called on a non-working day, when nearly all our establishment was away, and when consequently we could not let him see our five printing machines, (including one on which the *Bombay Saturday Review* sheet, the largest in India, is now printed,) all working together by steam power. His Highness, however, was very much gratified with what he did see, and we were assured that he would have come to visit us before this, if some malicious persons had not told him the *Gazette* was no longer in existence. So intelligent a prince had not been many days in Bombay, before he learnt how exactly contrary to the truth this statement is! His Highness intends to leave Bombay about the end of this week, probably on Thursday, and will proceed hence to Nassick.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.

Business for disposal on Monday the 11th Jan. 1864.
(BEFORE THE HON'BLE SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD.)
Suits for further hearing special disposal.
136 Dulsookroy Ramlall *vs.* Gulluram Nanuckram (Part heard.)
132 Dewjee Dharsey and others *vs.* Mooljee S[illegible] and another.
Plea Side of late Supreme Court.
7 Ramchund Maneekchund *vs.* The G. I. P. Railway Company.
Suits for further hearing a special disposal.
365 Ludah Tobun *vs.* Mohunjee Kissowjee.
354 Damodhur Vussonjee *vs.* Davidass Jeiram and another.
(BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE WESTROPP.)
For Settlement of Issues.
669 Wittuldass Sobaram *vs.* Moujee Jetha.
670 Merwanjee Cowasjee *vs.* Shapoorjee Hosungjee.
672 Makunlall Gungabishnu *vs.* T. T. Christie.
673 Dhurrumsing Mooljee *vs.* Gungaram Peerajee.
674 Khutree Ahmed Cassum *vs.* Memon Dadee Abdoolla.
675 Ardaseer Pestonjee *vs.* Shah Abachund Panachund.
676 Oomedchund Roopchund *vs.* Thucker Mathooradass Ruttonsy.
677 Mugonbhai Oomedchund *vs.* Shah Kagtee Ludah.
678 The same *vs.* Thuker Hurrydass Mathooradass.
Suits for final disposal on first hearing.
671 Vundravun Luckmeedass *vs.* Mapla Mohideen Ally.
679 Jugonath Hurkissondass *vs.* Kissondass Rajaram.
Suits for further hearing special disposal.
396 Soodkia Ragoo *vs.* Babun Hoosein. (part heard.)
399 Futteh Bebeewidow *vs.* Furdoonjee Framjee.
495 Furdoonjee Framjee *vs.* Futteh Bebee widow.
S. COMPTON.,
Prothonotary's Office, 9th January 1864.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE FORBES AND MR. JUSTICE COUCH.)
Friday, 8*th January* 1864.

JURISDICTION OF THE AHMEDABAD SESSIONS COURT. —Mr. Shantaram for the prisoners:—

On the 13th October last, Mr. Cameron, the Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, convicted four persons by name, Kanba Grejjabhai, Moteebhai Jeymutsing Rama Valha, and Nathoo Ala, of committing riot, and in rioting, culpable homicide, and sentenced the first-named two persons to two years' rigorous imprisonment, and the last-named two persons to one year's rigorous imprisonment respectively.—This was one of those boundary [illegible] prevalent on the borders of Guzerat. There had been for some years a boundary dispute between the villagers of Kharee and Kanad, British subjects, and those of Rajpooree and Toda, subject to the Political Agent of Rajcote. The Court had suggested the speedy and satisfactory settlement of the boundaries; and the Magistrate and the Political Assistant of Rajcote had, in September 1862, got temporary boundary marks erected, but the permanent marks were not fixed till December 1862. In September 1862, the Rajpooree and Toda people were by no means satisfied with that settlement, and were making arrangements to prosecute an appeal before the Political Agent at Rajcote; for by that settlement, a field which they had always looked upon as their own was intended to be transferred to the Kharee and Kanad villages. The authorities had, consequently, considered the field to be under attachment, till permanent boundary marks should be fixed, and its produce was to be placed in deposit. In this state of things, the inhabitants of the Kharee and Kanad villages sought to assert their right over the field by virtue of the temporary settlement. The owner of the field refused to cultivate it; nevertheless they proceeded in a great body and with horsemen, and footmen, armed, and in fact in a way calculated to provoke a breach of the peace, determined to cultivate the field on their own account, and with much eclat commenced to plough in Bhadrawa, a month, as is shown, when no useful crops are even planted; in fact the ploughing must have been undertaken by way of bravado. The Rajpooree people protested that the land was under attachment, and that they had still hopes that it might be declared to be their's. The Kharee people, however, were determined not to be driven out; and under these circumstances the riot took place, and in the heat of the moment, several persons were wounded, and one, Lakhabhai belonging to the party of the the Kharee people was slain. The Kharee people thereupon took occasion to complain that the Rajpoora people caused the death of deceased Lakhabhai; consequently, the authorities of Rajcote were applied to give up the accused, which being done, the magistrate committed them upon charges of murder and culpable homicide; but they were acquitted of those charges, and found guilty of the additional charge of having committed riot and in rioting culpable homicide, which was framed under sections 147 and 149 of the Indian Penal Code by the Session Court.

The prisoners appealed to the High Court, and on Friday last, Mr. Shantaram argued, on their behalf, that although he could not deny that a riot had taken place, there was no proof of a riot on the part of the Rajpoora people. Upon the finding of the Session Judge himself, the Kharee and the Kanad people were the aggressors, and there was not a single fact found to bring home a riotous conduct to the Rajpooree people. The entire proceedings on the part of the Kharee people, as described by the Session Judge clearly made them answerable to a charge of riot, the position occupied by the Rajpooree people being merely a defensive one. If, however, a riot be assumed to have been committed by these people—an assumption, however, which would be entirely opposed to the tenor of the finding, still there was no proof of the four prisoners having taken any part in the riot. "The court, here again declares" said the Session Judge, "that evidence for the prosecution as well as that for the defence is so full of bias and contradiction, that on it the court *could not have convicted* the four accused: their conviction rests solely on the fact of their having allowed that they were present at the riot." There must be either a plenary confession or clear proof of the guilt of the prisoners, and in the absence of either, the prisoners must be acquitted. Here, first the Judge himself has declared that there is no evidence against the prisoners, and that the riot was caused by the Kharee and Kanar people; and the prisoners have admitted nothing more than the bare fact of being present at the place where the riot took place. The court should not be misled by the mistaken leniency shewn to the prisoners by the court below in their having been acquitted of murder and culpable homicide, and found guilty merely of rioting.

Mr. Shantaram next pointed out the fact that the alleged riot was committed in the field while it was merely temporarily marked out to be transfered to the Ahmedabad jurisdiction and that these temporary boundaries did not alter the jurisdiction. The presumption of the law is in favor of the continuance of a state of things which has long existed; and until the field was permanently annexed to the Ahmedabad Zilla by proper authority, the natural presumption would be, that it continued in the same state and under the same jurisdiction as before; the Session Court had therefore no power to try these persons. In September 1862, the temporary boundaries were marked out, and they were not permanantly fixed till December 1862; whilst the alleged rioting took place in September 1862 in that field. Mr. Justice Forbes, remarked that the conviction would be annulled and the prisoners discharged. The prisoners were not British subjects, and the offence was not committed within British territories, as defined in the Penal Code, section 15, for, at the time that the riot took place, *i. e.* in September 1862, the boundary was not permanently settled, and the field must be held to have been, as before, not within British territories. *Conviction reversed.*

HONORE MURDER CASE.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE BRANCH.

(BEFORE MR. JUSTICE FORBES, AND MR. JUSTICE COUCH.)
Wednesday, 6*th January* 1864.

IN this case, one Sessoo was convicted by the Session Judge of Honore, Mr. White, of the murder of his wife, and was sentenced to death. There was another charge against him, viz. criminal intimidation under section 506 of the Indian Penal Code; and there were also seven other prisoners arraigned with him on different charges,—some for false evidence, others for causing evidence of the murder to disappear, &c. The case came before the High Court on appeal from the prisoners, when Mr. Anstey and Dr. Reid with Mr. Shantaram appeared for the prisoners.

Mr. Anstey said:—Before I proceed with a statement of the case, I must tell your Lordships that much hardship has been inflicted upon the prisoners in this case. Your Lordships will find them charged one with murder and criminal intimidation, some with giving false evidence, others with causing the evidence of an offence to disappear. These and other heterogeneous charges have been jumbled up together; and apart from the danger of the mind of the tribunal being improperly influenced against the lighter offences by their being joined with the more heinous ones, I will dwell upon the greater hardship suffered by my clients. Bent upon procuring the conviction of the prisoners at all events, and by any means, however unfair, those in whose hands the preliminary management of the case had rested have committed a gross outrage, not upon British justice, for that term is simply misapplied when applied to the justice administered in the Mofussil, but upon common jurisprudence and common honesty. I speak of the arraignment of so many prisoners under so many charges in one trial. But I do not ask for a new trial, for I know what result would come out of that proceeding. I do not make the misjoinder as my ground of appeal; but I say that every person who was likely to say aught in favor of the prisoner No 1 Sessoo, charged with murder, or who said anything that made in his favor, or who refused to say anything against him was forthwith himself arraigned upon some charge or other which the fertile genius of the magistrate and the clique which has organised this stupendous prosecution suggested: a very common trick with policemen, who seek by such a proceeding effectually to prevent the prisoner from obtaining the benefit of his evidence. My lord, I have understated the case. Not one of the authonties at first suspected the murder. The prisoner No. 1 now charged with murder, and every one of the other prisoners were at first crown witnesses; and the person who afterwards became the principal crown witness, was the person charged with an offence akin to murder: with having incited the deceased to commit self-murder. The magistrate now takes credit to himself in having converted the husband into a ciminal in the place of the brother who was at first the criminal. The prisoner Sessoo had the benefit of his witnesses before the magistrate, and not before the session judge; but this is not the only greivance. Your Lordships are aware of the use of judicial torture as an engine for extorting either a confession or evidence from an unwilling witness. Although I have my own suspicions on the subject, I do not say that it has been used in this case, nor do I say that it has not; but this much is manifest on the face of the records in this case, that the magistrate imprisoned some of the crown witnesses because they refused to give evidence against the prisoner, and only released them when they delivered evidence relating to facts to which, in the first instance, they declined to depone. We cannot shut our eyes to history; and it affords striking illustrations of the use of judicial torture. I am forcibly reminded of the case of Jote Rampersad which was a disgrace to the Government of the day; nor is it a very old instance: it only occurred ten years ago. Before the Magistrate, the witnesses declined to give evidence against the prisoner; they were sent to jail forthwith; and there such arrangements were made, that the mere entrance should be to them pollution and loss of caste. Thus pressed, almost every one of the whole of the witnesses yielded, and gave evidence against the prisoner, and when they came before the court of criminal sessions they besought on their bended knees to be allowed to retract the evidence which had been given before the magistrate under circumstances which they disclosed. Such has been the conduct of the magistrate in this case. The witnesses refused to give evidence, they were sent to jail; and one of them was brought up again and again, and asked the same question over and over again. At last they were not released, till, after passing through the manipulation and torture, they were sufficiently primed to depose against the prisoners what for weeks before they had not stated. Of course, they did not retract their evidence when they came before the session court for fear they might pass through a course of the same treatment once more—with these preliminary observations I will proceed with the statement of the case. I propose to confine myself solely to the finding of the session court, and to shew upon the judge's own finding, that the guilt has not been brought home to my clients. I will not comment upon the evidence except so far as it appears in the judgment; and I will leave to my learned friend, Dr. Reid, the task of analysing the evidence; and he will do full justice to it.

A woman, the wife of a Hindu was missing from a Sunday night in Dec., before last for two or three days. The principal witnesses who now come forward to say that they saw her murdered, were themselves searching for and enquiring after her, saying that she had washed her hands, changed her clothes, taken her meals, and had disappeared that night. On the Tuesday next following, her corpse was discovered in the tank: an inquest was held over it, and on the following morning (Wednesday) the corpse was sent to the doctor, the civil surgeon, a gentleman of whom I do not know anything beyond that he is a young man of about 27 years of age, a fact which appears from his own deposition. He did not make a *post mortem* examination. He says he did; but I can shew he did not. He did it by deputy, though I must say he did partially superintend it. He discovered certain appearances, which were quite consistent with the existence of disease: but the doctor does not think so. He made a report after his examination which, if examined, would be found to differ widely from, and at all events far more defective than his subsequent testimony.—The matter was then in the hands of the deputy subordinate magistrate, and he enquired into it in Dec. Upon the evidence then before him, he came to the conclusion that Jetti, son of Wassu who is now the witness for the crown, had incited the woman to commit suicide, and had thus abetted self-murder. The case [illegible] Hearn, the committing magistrate, whose name sounds like that of an European but who is, I believe, an East Indian. In his hands it underwent that skilful manipulation which I have before described, and which gave it the form in which it comes before your Lordships.

The learned counsel then went on to state that there were twelve witnesses upon whose evidence the prisoner No. 1 had been convicted—[illegible] a police sepoy, whom the judge himself had been obliged to discredit. If this witness had been entitled to credit, then the prosecution would have had no further trouble; for he gave unflinching evidence against the prisoner; he was aware of the fact of murder, the mode in which the corpse found its way into the tank, the subsequent conspiracy to hush up the matter, and a great deal more: but the only misfortune was, that he came upon the stage a little too late *i. e.*, only a month before the trial. This is, nevertheless, the characteristic of nearly the whole of the evidence in the case. The first man out of the twelve apostles of Mr. White the session judge, was Dr. Ross; but he would be noticed presently. The learned counsel then pointed out that the two next witnesses, viz Gopala and Getti, in several instances contradicted each other, and other witnesses, and were discredited in one particular and doubted in another that they had agreed to suppress the evidence of murder. Mr. White in his finding, after giving the substance of the evidence for the prosecution as it affected the 1st prisoner on the charge of murder observes that, although it is not to be credited on every single point of importance it proves, still he considers him guilty of murder; for, as he says in another part of his finding, the defence altogether fails to establish the alleged innocence of the accused: in other words, although the prosecution may not succeed in proving the prisoner guilty, still if the prisoner failed in his defence he must be found guilty! If the lives and liberties of the people were to be thus inferred and reasoned away there might as well be an end to the administration of justice. The learned counsel then proceeded to comment upon the evidence of the next two witnesses, namely Jetti Buckanagoo, and Jetti Himmoo, so far as it had been relied upon by the judge as corroborating that given by the above mentioned Jetti and Gopala, the brothers of the deceased. These were the two men to whom he (the learned counsel) had previously alluded as being subjected to imprisonment for refusing to answer. Jetti Buckanagoo was himself the paramour, as the judge has found, of the deceased; and although having an evident motive to give evidence against the 1st prisoner, he refused to do so: he was asked, without laying any foundation for the question "where was Shivuma's corpse carried to from Boodoo's house, and how it was conveyed." He answered "I do not know. He was committed to custody, for seven days under section 192 of the Criminal Procedure Code, when he was brought up at the end of that period; the same question was again put to him, and he answered "I have stated all I know above." The poor man was sent back to jail again, and was once more brought before that East-Indian, the committing magistrate, after the lapse of no less than 36 days; and then he gave all the evidence against the prisoners which he did. The case of the other witness Jetti Hummoo who was imprisoned was similar to this. He too was asked in an altogether leading form, and without any foundation being laid for the question "what induced Sessoo to say he would stab Mookree Jetti if he did not come to his house." He gave no answer. Forthwith he was hurried into jail; and although more than ordinarily stupid even for a Mhar as Mr. White described him, he was found more docile than the other witness, and after spending one night under the tender mercies of Mr. Hearn's myrmidons, he came forth willing to answer the question. The learned counsel asked the court to discard the evidence of these two men altogether. The proceeding was monstrous, and even Mr. White, who [illegible] have been pretty too tolerant of such practices, declares the imprisonment from 23rd February to 31st March as "wholly illegal." Though he remarks that there was no necessity for the question, the witness having once answered it, he still thought his committal to custody for seven days previously was not illegal. The learned counsel maintained that the whole, from first to last was not merely illegal but monstrous. It was perhaps paralleled by the case from Tanna in which a civil servant was seriously involved, and in connection with which a relative of one of the Judges on the Bench of the High Court had remarkably distinguished himself Mr. White seems to approve of the use of judicial torture in extorting evidence. He observes that Mr. Hearn's proceedings were illegal; but that he nevertheless fully believes that the witness thus ill-treated "has given true evidence at this trial, and that he would not have done so, unless he had been kept in custody"!!! The learned counsel was reminded of a book in his library in which the doctrine of judicial torture was seriously recommended as a very effectual means of securing the evidence, and perhaps Mr. White had imbibed the philosophy of that writer. The learned counsel then proceeded to notice the evidence of three other witnesses who had not deposed to anything connected with the murder, but merely to the fact which the prisoner No. 1 had not denied, but expressly admitted in his statement taken by the committing magistrate, viz. that Sessoo, at an earlier period of the day on which the murder is stated to have taken place *i. e.*, in the afternoon, tied the deceased to to a post, and gave her a beating. At this day, observed the learned counsel, perhaps, no one would concur in the remark of Blackstone that for sufficient reasons, the husband may administer a moderate chastisement to his wife; but if we did not beat women, that may be owing to our improved morality; but the condition of the Hindus, and especially of the lower classes of the Hindus to which the prisoner belongs must be taken into consideration. At all events, the evidence of the three witnesses referred to was of no avail to the prosecution in the case then before the court; and the learned counsel would therefore dismiss them without further consideration. The evidence of Shivee, the mother of deceased, was then commented upon: she had agreed to suppress evidence, had been silent even in her own family, was credited in her statements against the 6th prisoner, and discredited in those against the 5th prisoner, was contradicted by several, and among others Bab Shanbog who was himself mentioned as a conspirator in getting up evidence against the prisoners; and yet, because in this particular he gave his evidence in favor of the prisoner, he was disbelieved!

There were three other witnesses who in [illegible] Jetti Wassu above named deposed to the fact of a rope being on the corpse when taken out of the tank. [illegible] fact was sought to be proved in order to give colour to the allegation that the deceased had not fallen by accident or thrown herself into the water, but was let down with a stone tied to sink it. The evidence of these persons was met on the part of the defence by four witnesses who deposed positively to the absence of a rope on the corpse. The evidence of these witnesses was rejected by the Judge in an off-hand manner by saying that they were all connected with a temple of which accused No. 6, Nagabhut, was one of the managers, and that they had come forward to give evidence in his favor, he being charged with causing evidence to disappear, in that he ordered the rope to be removed. But Mr. White did not pause to consider the character of the evidence for the prosecution on that point. While Jetti and Beera both positively asserted that there was a rope, and the former alone that Nagabhut ordered it to be removed, the others became more and more uncertain and indefinite: one said he saw something like a rope, and the other that there was a rope (not on, but) *near* the corpse. It hardly stands to reason that Nagabhut should have ordered the rope, if one was there, to be removed when he might himself have taken it off. The doctrine however, which has come from the Honore Bench, that because Nagabhut is a manager of the temple, and therefore the evidence given by people connected with the temple must be false, is one which if extensively applied would disfranchise half the country.

After commenting at great length upon the evidence relied upon by Mr. White, and exposing the reasons which he had assigned for rejecting that for the defence, the learned counsel proceeded to examine the medical evidence which was recorded in the case. Dr. Ross, said the learned counsel, is a young man of 27, and therefore not much experienced; still from the very sharp cross-examination to which he was subjected by the vakeel for the defence, it appears that he has betrayed the most shameful ignorance of the most common subjects in his science. He opens by giving an account of certain appearances which he swears were caused by the insertion of a stick in the vagina. he examined the body three days after immersion, and is certain that the ulcerations which he there found were caused by a foreign substance, and that substance too is specifically defined as being a stick of the size of a man's great toe. He says the ulceration and the inflammation which he saw were not caused by local disease, the matter produced by disease being different in appearance from that caused by wounds. Now there is the best possible authority for saying that the purulent matter produced in the vagina, whether from disease or any other cause is all the same. [Here the learned counsel read from West on diseases of women, p. 626.] Even the Session Judge has found that the deceased had a paramour, and that she used to go frequently to his house; and it is also in evidence that the deceased had a disease which, from the description given was, doubtless, gonorrhœa. Two women had personally examined the person, and the clothes of the deceased about a month before her death, and she was even then sorely suffering from it. I will not read to your Lordship the disgusting description recorded, but I cannot help remarking that the Judge does not even distantly hint at the probability of the deceased having had a disease. The evidence of one of these women (Dewaka) in another particular has been rejected by the Judge on the score of her being excommunicated by her caste. To shew the value of this objection, I need only cite the instance of our fellow-townsman Mr. Cursondass Madhowdass who has recently been put out of caste for joining Mr. Cursondass Mulji at table. I hope and trust many such excommunications will take place, and that each Hindu will glory in being excommunicated. At this day no medical man will venture to say that water in the stomach is an infallible sign of drowning; yet here is a medical gentleman who makes that monstrous proposition. Since the noted case of Spencer Cowper who was indicted for the murder of Sarah Stout in the reign of Queen Anne in which the notion that water must be found in the stomach of a drowned person, was exploded, there has perhaps been no instance of such an assertion except in the present case. Yet the witness is a young man, fresh from his studies; and I cannot believe that he really believes the theory which even an apprentice would be ashamed to put forward. It is the most treacherous of signs.

Asphynia, apoplexy, sycope, insensibility from any cause, any one of these and many more causes that might be mentioned would effectually prevent the water from entering the stomach. Water enters the stomach either by deglutition during the period that the body comes up and goes down, or in consequence of columnal pressure, when the body is far below the surface of the water. The Doctor swears that the mucus seen at the nose of the deceased was of itself no sign of anything; but it is a sign of drowning. [Here the learned counsel read from Guy's Forensic Medicine.] The doctor does not appear to have cared to look for any other signs to decide that death had resulted from drowning, indeed he did not make the *post mortem* himself, the body was partly dissected in his presence and partly in his absence, and the parts cut out were, as he says, carried to his bungalow where he examined them minutely! The bare mention of these facts admitted by the doctor himself is sufficient to shew the character of his *post mortem*. The crown witness Jetti Wassu and another witness Santa, a police sepoy, indeed deposed that the *post mortem* by the doctor consisted of nothing more than an inspection of the body from the waist upwards, that the doctor then went away, and the hospital dressers dissected the body as a formality in pursuance of, to them, certain unintelligible orders given by the doctor, that the corpse was then sewn up and delivered to the witnesses to bury. The Judge, however, places no reliance upon this testimony of the eye-witnesses of the *post mortem* examination, observing without any reasons, that the doctor's account of his *post mortem* is the true one; that of Jetti Wassu, the crown witness, erroneous; and that of Santa sepoy, though identical with that of Jetti Wassu, wilfully false! [illegible] between the two witnesses is easily [illegible] the one is a witness for the prosecution, the other for the defence. The case of the doctor in giving such absurd and ill-considered testimony may perhaps be explained in this way. It is the case of a witness who has constructed a fabric of evidence. The fabric is supported by means of beams, but one beam is wanted, and rather than see the whole edifice tumble down, and the labor expended upon it thrown away, he manages to invent the beam and supply the deficiency. That is just the case here. Each of them, the magistrate, the judge, the doctor considers that a great conspiracy is discovered, that a hidden murder has come to light, that the supposed offenders must be subjected to punishment; and they accordingly set to work, and bolster up the conviction of these unfortunate people. As against the magistrate, I say, he has acted most discreditably. As against the judge I say the same, and no less as against the man of science. Having thus disposed of the evidence on which the judge had rested his conviction of these prisoners, we find that if your Lordships are to believe the story of the prosecution, you must believe that the deceased was put to a cruel death in the face of her brothers and several other people, that she was then carried, at a by no means late hour of the night, to a tank about a mile distant, the tank itself, and the way close to it being surrounded by houses; and the way moreover being the public road from Honore to Coompta, when she might have been carried to a river which was at hand, and with no eye but that of the Almighty to watch them. You must believe further that the prisoner Sessoo had the hardihood or the folly to call his own enemy Jetti Buckanagoo, the paramour of his wife, to accompany the corps to the tank to be of no earthly use to the party he being a Mahar but merely to rise up against them as a witness; all these and many more absurdities you will have to give credence to. But how reasonable was the account given in the defence. The woman was beaten for illicit intercourse with a Mahar. Smitten with shame and remorse, and incited to suicide by her brother, who remarked that death itself was preferable to such conduct, she quietly leaves the house she may have been going to her mother's house the way to it being close by the tank, when she fell into the tank, or she may have thrown herself into it; she is then missed, searched for by both the crown witnesses and the defendants; and on the third day her corpse is seen floating on the water. On the face of it the account given by the prosecution is absurd; that given by the defence is reasonable.

The learned counsel then made some observations regarding the other prisoners and the evidence adduced against them as relied upon by the judge and closed a brilliant speech which lastd for nearly three hours and a half by calling upon the court to acquit the prisoners.—

Dr. Reid who also appeared for the prisoners then rose to address the court, but the court stopping the learned counsel, gave judgment nearly as follows:—

Justice—Forbes. In this case, Sessoo has himself admitted that he in the afternoon of a Sunday in Dec. 1862, tied his wife deceased Shivuma to a post, and gave her a beating; that Jetti her brother untied her; that she then went to the house of Jetti Buchapanoo, whence he brought her back, and again tied her to the post; but that he did not then beat her. We don't find that the evidence carries us much beyond what Sessoo has himself admitted. The first objection to the conviction [illegible] all on one trial upon so many different charges. We consider this is a proper objection, for the prisoner has been prejudiced on account of his evidence being lost to him. This not only hampers the prisoners in making their defence, but it is oppressive to this court to be made to investigate a voluminous case like this. The second objection is that the witnesses had held back their evidence, that two of them were imprisoned for not giving evidence and that it is not reliable. The case as made out by the prosecution, and as seen through the many contradictions regarding the mode of carrying the corps &c., is that Sessoo one night came home, and asked where his wife was, and went away. Soon after her cries were heard, and she was found tied. The principal witnesses seek to make out that while she was being beaten her head fell on one side; but according to Dr. Ross, the death was caused by the inflammation he observed in the vagina, he did not make a proper *post morteon* examination. The dissection was made by others, and the parts were carried to his bungalow. It is difficult to place reliance in either account, or to pronounce which is right; his opinion is that the state of the genital organs showed sufficient cause of death, and that the injuries would not have caused immediate death. He afterwards says, apparently in answer to a leading question from the Bench, that death might have been caused by a nervous shock. Upon this evidence, we cannot hold the murder as proved. The other charges rest upon the same evidence, and as it has been discredited in one instance, it must also be discredited in the rest. We reverse the conviction of the prisoners No. 2 to 8 and order them to be discharged and we find prisoner No. 1 guilty upon his own confession of voluntarily causing hurt under Section 321 of the Indian Penal Code, and sentence him to one year's rigorous imprisonment under Section 323.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE LATE MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT ON THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

FROM THE MAGISTRATE OF THE DISTRICT TANNA,
TO THE CONSULTING ENGINEER FOR RAILWAYS,
BOMBAY.

Tanna—Magistrate's Office, Math[illegible], 11th December 1863,

SIR,—I have the honor to forward for the information of government a detailed report from Mr. Macdonald Magistrate F. P. regarding the accident at Koshairo between the [illegible] Kurjut stations.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

[illegible] beg respectfully to suggest that the [illegible] attention of the Railway Company should [illegible]

1st. To the improvement of the fencing.

2nd. To the using of *cow catchers* to their [illegible]

3rd. To the necessity of granting some discretionary powers to the station master on the occurrence of the accident.

4th. Mr. Macdonald in forwarding his report to me says, "Captain Trevor sat with me during the inquiry, and greatly assisted in the investigation; he fully concurs in all that is stated in the "Finding." I would suggest that the papers when submitted to government, be forwarded through Captain Trevor, who proposes to submit them with a separate letter conveying his opinion on the subject. I beg, therefore, that the report may be forwarded to Captain Trevor for any remarks he may wish to make before it is submitted to Government. I have, &c.

E. P. ROBERTSON,
Acting Magistrate of the District.

From A. R. MACDONALD, Esq.
Magistrate F. P. Tanna.
To E. P. ROBERTSON, Esq.
Acting Magistrate of the District Tanna.
1st Assistant Magistrate's Office, Camp Dhywallee, 3rd December 1863.

SIR,—As requested in your letter No. 699, dated the 25th ultimo, I have the honor to forward herewith the proceedings and papers connected with the inquiry into the late accident on the G. I. P. Railway. Captain Trevor sat with me during the inquiry, and greatly assisted in the investigation; he fully concurs in all that is stated in the "Finding." I would suggest that the paper when submitted to Government, be forwarded through Captain Trevor, who proposes to submit them with a separate letter conveying his opinion on the subject.

2nd. As instructed in the 2nd para. of your letter under reply, the subject of the fencing along the line of Railway has been fully noticed.

3rd. With reference to the 3rd para: of the same communication, I have to report that none of the witnesses examined had any experience of cow-guards, no information was therefore elicited from them on this point. On two different days Mr. Cartazzi the Locomotive Superintendent was asked to be present, but sickness rendered him unable to comply. I regret, therefore, that beyond a general expression of opinion that *cow-guards*, have been elsewhere tried successfully and the great advantage that would result from their being brought into use in a country where cattle wander for pasture over miles of unfenced grazing lands, the opinion of no experienced and skilled witness has been recorded during this inquiry. I have, &c.—

A. R. Macdonald, Magistrate.

Finding on the evidence recorded at the Inquest.

It appears that the 9 P.M. Mail train, from Bombay to Poona reached the Callian junction station at its usual time, and started again a few minutes before 11 P.M. It left Narel station for Kurjut a few minutes after twelve o'clock (twenty minutes after time,) and proceeded safely for 5 or 6 miles on its way to Kurjut. At this point, the driver of the train, William Kueck, was looking out on the right side of the engine, and the fireman, Walter Baker on the left side; the train was proceeding at a speed varying from 25 to 30 miles an hour, the road was nearly level at the close of a gentle curve. The fireman suddenly noticed a buffaloe come from the left side of the line on the road which it endeavoured to cross, but being only ten yards off the train, the latter struck and knocked it down before it succeeded in crossing, and the whole train passed over the animal, the sudden jerk given apparently by a third class carriage leaving the rails, caused the screw-coupling, which connected the engine and tender with the front brake-van to break, the former passed on along the line, retaining their places on the rails, and the latter with the carriages forming the train in its rear, stopped. The buffaloe struck the engine on the cross beam connecting the front buffers, and passed under both engine and tender, opening the wind-cocks and bending the damper of the fire box and the feed-pipe stays of the former, but without injuring the latter. The front brake-van and the succeeding carriage-truck retained their places on the rails, of the following seven 3rd class carriages only one remained on the rails but all kept an upright position, two 2nd class carriages followed, the first left the rails, but retained its position, but the second was turned over and almost completely destroyed; this last was followed by two 1st class carriages and one 2nd class and these three were also turned over and partially broken; the six following 3rd class carriages left the rails but retained their upright position, and a road-van and the rear brake-van, which closed the trains remained on the rails. The buffaloe's carcass was afterwards found about 15 yards behind the train, its head partly on the right rails and its body on the right hand side of the road. Of the carriages that left the rails, all but two went on the left bank of the road; (left and right are used with reference to the direction in which the train was proceeding, namely, from Bombay to Campoolee). these two were the second (in order) 2nd class and the following first 1st class carriages, which turned over on their sides on the right hand side of the line, tearing two rails out of their places and cutting up the road for a distance of about 40 yards. In the second 2nd class carriage there was a party of twelve Parsees, of these two were killed, as they were crushed beneath the lower frame work of the carriage which was thrown on its end, and two others (of whom one has since died) received severe injuries from the same cause, four were injured more or less severely, receiving bruises and contusions when the carriage was broken up. The 1st class carriages were empty, and the passengers in the other second class carriages escaped without hurt. The mail-guard who with his mail's was in another division of the same carriage with the Parsees, appears to have been thrown out clear of the train, and turned up again about two or three hours after the accident, comparatively unhurt. The second guard in the front brake-van was thrown down but sustained no injuries, and the head guard in the rear brake-van was thrown out of the door on to the side of the road, but luckily alighted on a small heap of cut grass, and escaped with only a slight injury to his left hand and wrist. The driver, fireman and assistant fireman, on the engine were in no way injured by the accident. After a very careful examination it appeared that the buffaloe had come on to the line from the right-hand side, and crossed the road, that it was returning when struck by the train, and that it was carried for a distance of about 100 yards, including an open culvert, and left at the spot where its carcass was afterwards found; the distance from this last place to where the carriages were destroyed appears to be about 60 or 70 yards. There were deep marks in the ballast clearing indicating, both where the buffaloe was struck and also where the carriages first left the line, that is, about 10 yards beyond the open culvert. The two carriages upset on the right hand side were turned completely round, evidently by the sudden compression of the train, from the leading carriages leaving the rails and stopping, and the rear ones pressing on from behind. The buffaloe entered by a small water course spanned by two rails of the fence which were supported by two perpendicular posts; the animal's tracks were found in the bed of the water-course, and the rails and posts had been raised and were loose, almost retaining however, their original position, except that the posts were no longer firmly fixed in the ground. This indicated that the animal had raised the rails by putting its head and neck underneath, and thus forcing the rails and posts out of their places, and making sufficient space below them for it to pass on to the line. The cactus hedge had grown to both sides of this water-course, but not in its bed or on its banks where exposed to submersion, the rails spanning the water-course were the only preventive to cattle straying on to the line. What took place after the accident may be detailed as follows:—The engine driver finding that the train had stopped, cautiously returned as soon as he could to within 20 yards of it. The injured persons were attended to as well as possible, and the head guard proceeded with the driver on the engine to Kurjat station about three miles from the scene of the accident, and which they reached before 1 A.M. The Station Master there at once telegraphed informatien of the accident to the Traffic Manager at Byculla, asking for assistance, and to the Narel Station Master, telling him to despatch an engine and brake-van with three trucks belonging to a good's train due at the Narel Station at 2 10 A.M. to the scene of the accident. After so doing the Kurjat Station Master with 20 natives returned with the guard and the driver on the engine to the place where the accident had occurred. The Narel Station Master on receiving the telegram from Kurjut telegraphed to the traffic Manager at Bombay for permission to comply, and on receiving this, he sent the engine, brake-van and three trucks to the scene of the accident, the dead and wounded were placed on these and removed to Narel, where every attention possible under the circumstances was paid to their comfort; meantime a special train had been prepared at the Byculla station from which it started at 5 A.M. bearing with it the railway officials and some medical men. This arrived at Narel [illegible] about 9 or 10 A.M. and the wounded and [illegible] persons were at once attended to. The different [illegible] at which these occurrences took place [illegible] be as follows. The accident occurred [illegible] to the head guard's watch, at 12-23 the engine arrived at Kurjut station and information was telegraphed thence to Bombay [illegible] Narel at 12-35 A.M., this last message [illegible] marked as despatched 12 40 A.M., permission [illegible] is marked as having been asked at 2-10 or 2-15 A.M. and a reply received at 3-10 A.M. the latter directing that a line-clear report should be asked from Kurgut, which was done and a reply received at 3-35 A.M. The engine and brake-van with three trucks were despatched from Narel to the scene of the accident at 3-40 A.M. and returned with the injured persons at 3-55 A.M. Inquests were held on the bodies of the two deceased persons and verdict of "accidental death" returned. Between 5 and 6 A.M. four 3rd class carriages were placed on the rails, and the passengers who remained (some had left on foot immediately after the accident) together with the mails were sent on to Campoolee, this train left Kurgut at 6-30 A.M. and reached Campoolee soon after seven o'clock, Mr. Arthur West the Company's Resident Engineer, who arrived at the scene of the accident between 10 and 11 A.M., has fully detailed the state in which he found the broken carriages and the line; nothing further requires to be noticed on these points. To sum up, the accident was caused by the train passing over a buffaloe which was crossing the line, the screw coupling connecting the engine and tender with the front brake-van broke, and the train pulled up; the seven centre carriages left the rails, and four were turned over; in these last two Parsees were killed, and six injured, and the buffaloe came on to the line through the fence which it removed from its position in a place where a small water-course was spanned. No third class passengers were injured, and though most of their carriages left the rails, they all retained an upright position. The broken screw-coupling was not produced, but the driver and the head-guard both depose that at Callian it was properly fastened and in good order. As to the cause of the accident, this is sufficiently obvious, and stray cattle wander on to the line every day, two having been impounded in this neighbourhood and their owners prosecuted on the very next day to that on which the accident occurred. A more secure pace than that now adopted is the only remedy; the *cactus hedge* where it will grow in an impediment to animals trespassing which has been found to act satisfactorily; but in some swampy ground this plant will not thrive, and in the place where the buffaloe passed on to the line, no cactus [illegible] the water-course it flourishes. This is enough to shew that the fence in its present state is imperfect, and some remedy is called for: either some other plant may succeed better in these places or masonry walls, arched beneath in water-courses to allow the water to pass under, should fill the gaps in places where the cactus hedge does not now thrive. But beyond all doubt the expedient of cow-guards to engines, so successfully practised on other railways, might be adopted on the G. I. P. Railway, and this would in itself greatly diminish the liability to accidents of this description. Another point to be noticed is, that although all practicable haste was made by the servants of the company in charge of the train and at the Kurjut station to assist those injured by the accident, still the same was very much retarded by the action of the Narel station master, who, in conformity with a strict order of the Company refused to send assistance until authorised to do so by his superiors in Bombay, and when an order did come, its absurd minuteness and unnecessary detail considerably retarded its being at once acted upon. It merely requires to be noticed here that the Company should always leave sufficient discretionary power in the hands of its subordinate officers to enable them to act in cases of emergency on their own responsibility, without requiring them in the first place to seek authority from head quarters, which may cause very precious time to be lost, as in the present case; a report to head quarters of what was *being done* seems all that should be required. The order contained in the telegram to "ascertain from Kurjut" that line is clear between Narel and scene of "accident," when the latter spot lay 3 or 4 miles on the Narel side of the Kurjut station, was simply impossible to be satisfactorily complied with, and is shown to be so by the reply from Kurjut when the enquiry was made. A standing order of the Company, obviously obsolete in these present arrangements, allows discretionany powers to subordinate officers in cases of trains disabled by accident, and had this been exercised in the present case, and the injured passengers been at once despatched by a special train to Bombay which they should have reached by 6 or 7 A.M. one life at least would probably have been saved, and some of those injured might have been spared great suffering.

In conclusion, it seems quite clear that the officers of the Company in charge of the train must be acquitted of all blame in this occurrence, and due credit must be given to them for their praiseworthy exertions in rendering every assistance to the injured passengers after the accident; the Kurjut station master also appears to have exerted himself to the utmost of his powers. With regard to the Narel station master, the company must be held answerable for the manner in which their own instructions were acted upon. The nature of the fencing and the remedy to be adopted for rendering it more secure in places where the cactus hedge has failed to thrive, have been already dwelt upon, and the adoption of the cow-guard is a matter on which all experienced persons have already decided favourably. It remains merely to notice the continual straying of cattle on to the line, in regard to its prevention by more stringent action being taken against the owners. Prosecutions on this account are very numerous, and there is no laxity on the part of the Government officers and magistrates in punishing where convictions are secured. But many of these cattle are unowned, and for such the villagers cannot legitimately be held responsible, neither does it appear that the Railway Company have taken special measures, numerous as these cases (though seldom fatal in their consequences) are, and it is desirable that special men should be retained whose duty should simply be to keep the line clear of cattle. By such means and due care in other points already noted, it may be hoped that accidents of this nature may in future be almost entirely prevented.

A. R. MACDONALD, Magistrate.
Camp Dhywallee, 3rd December 1863.

MAZAGON POLICE OFFICE.

BEFORE F. L. BROWN, ESQ.—*8th January*, 1864.

A NOVEL APPLICATION.—Mr. Nusserwanjee appeared on Saturday last bfore his Worship on behalf of a tobacconist named Gowa Purshotum, and prayed for the issue of warrants against two persons namely, Abee, a courtezan and her paramour named Kakoo Jitta, under the following circumstances.

It appears that the applicant foolishlly carried about his person 2150 rupees for days and days, and this gave an opportunity to some evil disposed persons, who were for a long time on the watch for him. One day in the month of October last, Kakoo Jitta took the man to the house of Abee woman, and they all three sat together, and after a short conversation, Kakoo with another man went out, saying that they would fetch some sweetmeats. They returne soon with some and all ate of it. Gowa immediately became senseless, and recovered his senses only the following morning, when to his great surprise, he found his money gone and Abee and her paramour Kakoo Jitta were not to be foundlikewise. From the information received by the applicant he went to the Commissioner of Police and stated that the courtezan and her paramour after depriving him of his money, proceeded to Poorunder. Mr. Forjett therefore gave him a note to the Fouzdar of Poorundhur, where he proceeded, and on arriving at the place he handed the note to the Fouzdar, who, after making a due enquiry informed him that the parties left Poorundur for Bombay. Gowa immediately came back to Bombay, and gave instructions to Mr. Solicitor Judge to make an application on his behalf for the apprehension of the two men. Mr Judge accordingly, did so, but His Worship deferred acceding to the application until the next day. This matter came to the knowledge of Abe and Kakoo Jitta, and one day in the month of November last, while the applicant was passing by the house of the courtezan, he was forcibly taken upstairs in a room, where the woman and her followers desired him to sign a release, with a view that the proceedings taken against her and Kakoo might be settled. Abee desired the man to sign the document, otherwise she threatened to stab him. He consequently signed when he was allowed to leave. Mr Nusserwanjee stated that the document in question is at present in the custody of Mr Forjett.

His Worship granted the application and ordered summonses to be issued against the delinquent

CORRESPONDENCE.

SABBATH OBSERVANCE,

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—A good deal lately has been said about the necessity of observing the Sabbath, and the arguments pro and con are, I think, pretty evenly balanced. On looking over that master piece of biography, "Boswell's Life of Johnson"—a book that should never be far from one's elbow, and from which something new and elegant is for ever coming up the following extract is I think "germain" to the matter. In Vol. two page two hundred and forty of the National Illustrated Library edition, it is written as follows. "On Friday, May the twelfth, as he had been so good as to assign a room in his house where I might sleep occasionally, when I happened to sit with him to a late hour, I took possession of it this night, found every thing in excellent order, and was attended by honest Francis with a most civil assiduity. I asked Johnson whether I might go to a consultation with another lawyer upon Sunday, as that appeared to me to be doing work as much in my way, as if an artisan should work on the day appropriated for religious rest. "Why Sir,"—said Johnson "when you are of consequence enough to oppose the practice of consulting upon Sunday, you should do it: but you may go now." It is not criminal, though it is not what one should do who is anxious for the preservation and increase of piety, to which a peculiar observance of the Sunday is a great help. The distinction is clear between what is of moral and what is of ritual obligation." There is more common sense in the concise way these few words were uttered by the "Leviathan" than in all the so-called elegancies and platitudes of the minions of to-day.

DIO.

A TRIP TO GOA.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—The directors of the enterprizing Coast and River Steam Navigation Company having given notice that we could go to Goa for the Christmas holidays in their steamer *Maharaj*, Captain Kidder, and be back in time for the resumption of business after New Year's Day, a party of us, some five or six in number, put our traps on board on the evening of the 28th ult., after the work of the mail was over, and gladly bid farewell for a week to this unwholesome city and to all the anxieties consequent upon discount at 30 per cent, and 5½ paper at 105. With light hearts we sailed out of the harbour, and after an uneventful voyage reached Goa on themorning of Wednesday, the 30th. Having landed at Fort Aguada, we procured our passes, and were then taken by boat to Panjim, or New Goa, which lies some six miles up the river. As we started, the sun rose above the distant hills pouring forth his radiance on a scene worthy of Turner's pencil. For the first five minutes we forget we are stoical Britons and give free vent to our admiration. The panorama is indeed beautiful, the winding river glistening in the rays of the sun as they force their way through the mists of the thickly-wooded hills. But here we are at New Goa, and once on "terra firma" we become aware that English appetites must be satisfied, and that there are moments when "Bass" is more acceptable than the most romantic landscape in the world. After some trouble (for there is no hotel and the travellers' bungalow is not completed) we find ourselves in a house where at any rate there is a table, a chair, and a bedstead, and here we manage to get our breakfast as best we can.

The first thing that will strike the Bombay traveller in Goa is that all the houses are built in the European style, the Indian bungalow being quite unknown. There are no cool verandahs to enjoy one's cheroot in, and the heat during the middle of the day is most oppressive. The absence of life about the place is quite painful to witness; nobody seems to have anything to do, and, worse still, nobody seems to wish to have anything to do; the houses are shut up as in time of death and the clean streets are empty and deserted. Yet with all this, we quickly found that the Portuguese are a most hospitable people. We were getting tired and discontented in our uncomfortable quarters, when a happy thought struck one of the party, that it was the etiquette of the place to announce to the Governor the arrival of distinguished strangers. We accordingly sent our cards over to the Palace, and very shortly afterwards a trooper came galloping along the street, pulled up at our house, and presenting the Governor's compliments informed us that the mansion of the Commissioner of Customs was placed at our disposal as long as we chose to remain in Panjim. We lost no time in making a suitable acknowledgment for this act of courtesy, and moved over to the Commissioner's mansion without delay, a large handsome house on the banks of the river, with everything we required at our service. The next day we called upon the Governor, and had a most gracious and pleasant reception. His Excellency was good enough, besides inviting us to dinner and the usual Sunday soiree, to give us the use of his barge, and to place the services of two of his aides-de-camp at our disposal for a visit to old Goa. These gentlemen we found most genial companions, and they spared no trouble in pointing out to us all the beauties and curiosities of the place.

The sail up to Old Goa is really lovely, and vain would any description of ours be to convey to the reader an idea of the perfect fairy land through which we passed; the banks of the river, luxuriant with vegetation, the hills beyond covered with the foliage of countless trees, and, further still, huge mountains whose bold and ragged outlines formed the back ground to the picture: depend upon it, if any of us had happened to be a poet an ode should have been written to Goa river.

The churches at the old town are well worth seeing, especially three of them, one built after the model of St. Peter's at Rome, the cathedral of the church of St. Francis, in which latter is the tomb of St. Francis Xavier of itself a magnificent monument. But in the midst of all this splendour, decay is written in letters not to be misread. The death-like stillness around is melancholy in the extreme, and the silence is only broken by the sighing of the trees, the croak of the raven, or the chimes of some church, and all these sing the same song—dead! dead!

Tiffin is necessary to revive our spirits, and the bottles of muscatel pass freely as we glide quietly down the river in the cool of the evening.

After all the kindness we had received from the hospitable Portuguese we felt ourselves bound to give them some slight return, so accordingly we arranged a tiffin for our friends, and resolved to give them the best that Goa could produce and some of Mumm's champagne into the bargain. The portentous hour arrived, and we must confess our notion of our own importance was greatly increased when the aids-de-camp brought a military band with them to play accompaniments to our toasts. The echoes of the square in which we lived were gloriously awakened, and our guests quite won our hearts by the uncompromising manner in which they drank our English toasts; and as though such uproarious mirth was very rare in Goa they seemed determined to make the most of it.

We must not omit to say that both the dinner and the soiree of the Governor's were admirable. At the dinner His Excellency proposed our health, saying all manner of complimentary things of England and the English; and in return we drank to the Governor of Goa, pledging him in full bumpers.

At the soiree, as may be supposed, our success over the hearts of the fair maids of Portugal was considerably impeded by our want of acquaintance with their language, with the exception of such phrases as "muito obrigado," "Si Signora," "Faz calor," and the like, which do not help one to make much progress in the art of flirtation. Nevertheless, we spent a delightful evening, and the next day when we bid farewell to Goa we one and all of us declared the visit to have been a great success, and our best hope for our Bombay friends is that they have had as merry a Christmas as we had in Goa.

We may add that, although the accommodation on board the *Maharaj* is necessarily limited, the arrangements made for our comfort and the courteous conduct of the captain gave general satisfaction.

VOYAGER.

THE TOWN BUNDER.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—You have complaints sent to you from time to time, regarding the difficulty of landing at the Bunders and these complaints are certainly well founded. But, as there seems to be no constituted authority who has anything to say in the ordering of the boats, and as shipmasters are those most interested in the matter, it would remove one great difficulty in getting to the Bunder if they would give their boat's-crews positive orders to haul away from the steps as soon as they themselves have landed, and also to remain away until they are again required. At the present time—and at the Town Bunder more especially—the fashion seems to be for every boat as it arrives to lay just at the landing place, and the next comer has to get his boat's-crew to remove some ten or fifteen boats ere he can approach near enough to step on shore from the bow of his own. If ladies from the shore should come down to embark in a dingy—unless their "convoy" is sufficiently strong to ensure them respect—the chances are that there is a general row, and a display of obstinacy and abuse from the boats' crews towards the unfortunate dingywalla who offers his services and strives to get his dingy near enough for them to embark, which is quite disgraceful, and must be rather trying to the nerves of the ladies in question.

As the removal of this difficulty is in the hands of shipmasters themselves, for the honour of the cloth I hope they will give it their consideration, and then we can with a clearer conscience grumble at the remaining nuisances.

HARRY BLUFF.

Bombay, January 8th, 1864.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—On the currency question these here are my opinions.

It don't appear to me economical to use gold if silver will do, no more likewise can it be immoral to pay gold if you have got it, neither is it improper nor barbarous to spend silver provided always that no other ready is available, which, besides the absorption of the condemnation of abstracted bangles goes to prove that the hypothecation of the increasing tendency of hoarding existing demands in a state of demi-civilisation ain't at all suspicious of them which naturally should ought to know better in a general way. Do I say then that gold or silver is best which? the bearings of these here observations is in the application of them.—Your's to command

JACK BUNSBY.

9th January, 1864.

P. S.—The minute in to-days "Gazette" almost exhausts the subject, but I think it well to let the Chamber know my sentiments—J. B.

A SHERIFF'S SALE.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Who'll buy? Who'll buy? They all to be sold,
Titles new and titles old:
Places of honour and places of pelf;
Now's the time to advance yourself!

Come now, gentlemen, down with your dust!
Cash in advance—we give no trust:
Cast your bread on the waters to-day,
And—you know what the Christian Scriptures say.

Screw your rents to the highest level,
Pitch the starving poor to the devil;
If you wish for the favours of high and low,
Bring your charity here for a show.

For a tower and a clock with dulcet chimes
We'll give you a puff in the *Bombay Times*;
For a present of books your name we'll bless,
And dub you an M. B. R. A. S.

For some garden trees and flowers we 'll sell
The *entrée* to Government House, Parell;
Give a mace, and a fellow you soon shall be
Of the Bombay University.

Found a school where nobody's taught,
And there's a seat in the Council bought;
Or, if as a Knight you are anxious to shine,
You can take to the cheap dispensing line.

Thus, giving your alms with a careful eye
To such jobs as you best can profit by,
You may hope that your statues at last shall grace
The Town Hall, or Bunder, or market place.

Such (*e. g.*) is the end of our old friend Jug.;
We're to take a cast of his honest mug
And set it, the noblest in all the land,
Where Elphinstone, Malcolm, and Wellesley stand.

Who'll buy? Who'll buy? They're all to be sold,
Titles new and titles old:
Places of honour and places of pelf;
Now's the time to advance yourself!

POONA.

IT is stated that Mr. T. B. Kirkham, Head Master of the Poona College School, has been appointed Principal of the Elphinstone Central School, Bombay.—*Observer, Jan.* [illegible]

WE understand that a gang robbery has taken place in Koosur Ghaut, which is situated between the Bhore Valley and Mawul Talooka. The people of that place have been totally plundered, and amongst them were Bunnians robbed of grain and other household property. No trace of this gang robbers has been made. We are glad to hear that no murders or other personal injuries have been committed by them.—*Id.*

BENGAL.

THE following are the embarkation and voyage arrangements for H. M.'s 8th Regiment of Hussars now encamped here, and about to proceed to England by the ships *Renown* and *St. Lawrence*:—To go by the sailing vessels, round the Cape—Lieut-Colonel E Seager; Major Macnaghten; Captains Penton, Biddle, Ross, and Palliser; Lieutenants Swindley, Pulleyne, Stopford, Hutchins, and Helyar; Cornets Chambers, Maitland, Whittuck, Cooke, Keane, and Swindley. Lieutenant and Adjutant Goldsworthy; Quartermaster Carey; Veterinary-Surgeon Grey, Riding-master Pickworth; Surgeon Llewellyn; and Assistant-Surgeons Shirlock and Scott. The following officers are permitted to return to England by the overland route—Lieutenant-Colonel De Salis, Captain Mussenden, and Pay-master Duberly. The 8th Hussars leave India on the following strength on board the sailing ships—25 officers, 5 ladies, 411 men, 12 women, and 23 children; and overland—3 officers and 1 lady.—*Englishman Dec.* 31.

THREE companies of the 17th N. I. from Bhaugulpore, are ordered to Berhampore to relieve the three companies of the 1st Battalion, H. M.'s 13th L. I. at the latter station, to enable them to come down to the Presidency, and join their regiment, about to embark for England. We had thought that the Europeans were stationed at Berhampore to look after our Arian brethren, the Musselmans, who would probably, in case of any disturbance arising, get a helping hand from the *Pandies*, as they did once before, in days now apparently forgotten.—*Id.*

THE government has ordered an officer to be deputed to the independent Garrows and Nuzra Garrows on the first of January, to visit all these tribes and endeavour to reconcile them and to assure them that his visit is a friendly one. He is to commence operations on the eastern side of Hateehat.—*Id.*

WE hear that the magnificent Jersey bull, recently imported by Hunter & Co., has been purchased by Mr. William Tayler at Patna, for his farm at Lokanipore. We trust that Mr. Tayler's attempt to improve the stock of the country will meet with success. The price given for this bull by Mr. Tayler, upwards of 2,000 rupees, speaks for the spirit with which he is determined to conduct his experiment.—*Englihsman, January* 1.

WE hear from Assam that the Nagas are again in force round Nowgong and intend to plunder and destroy the outlying villages. This is said to be owing to the British officer having stopped their supply of salt. The people of Tezpoor entertain great fears of this movement, and additional police guards have been placed at the gates of the town.—*Id.*

THE ship *Holmesdale* has been taken up by government for the conveyance to China of the depôt and families of the 2nd Battalion of H. M.'s 20th Foot, now at Barrackpore.—*Englishman, Jannary* 2.

WE have received the first number of the Calcutta *Punch* and acknowledge ourselves diappointed. We thought that any association of literary men who would venture on the undertaking for Calcutta, would have been more capable than the writers who got up this number. The letter press is poor; the illustrations, as works of art, are quite as good as one could have expected in the new art of wood-cutting.—*Id.*

WE find the following in the *Penang Argus* of the 26th instant, and recommend its perusal to Anglo-Indian travellers:—

The Messageries steamer *Camboje*, which left this for Suez on the 2nd instant, broke down when about 40 miles from Galle, some of the cogs of the driving wheel having given way. She was towed in a few days afterwards by the same Company's steamer On arrival at Galle, the Agents of the Company most liberally offered the passengers either to return the passage money, to forward them at the Company's expense by the first P. & O. boat allowing them to remain on board the *Camboje* in the mean time, or to keep them at the Company's expense until the *Camboje* was ready to proceed which, it was expected, would be in 12 or 13 days.

We confess this liberality on the part of the French Company contrasts most favorably with the known conduct of the P. & O. Company under similar circumstances.—*Id.*

THE Howrah Fancy Fair of yesterday, which was honoured by the presence of the Governor General and the Lieutenant Governor, was in every respect a great success. Unfortunately the amusements of the day were marred by a sad ancident which we cannot delay reporting as rumour might, otherwise much exaggerate it. Some experiments were being shown of explosions of gunpowder under water, three of which had been very successful; whilst preparing for a fourth, one of two individuals standing close by looking on at the native clashees, filling the powder, was smoking a cigar. He was immediately requested not to do so or to move to a distance. Unfortunately he threw the cigar from him and the gunpowder in the hands of the natives blew up. One of the natives was so seriously injured that he is not expected to survive and two others were very seriously hurt, one of whom will probably have to suffer amputation of the hand. Two European gentlemen assisting in the experiments were burned also, and one slightly wounded by a splinter.—*Id.*

MADRAS.

WE learn from Salem the on the evening of Friday the 1st Jaunary, a gang of 36 convicts under sentence of transportion, rose upon the Police guard of 15 men with an Inspector. They were on their way to Madras from Trichinopoly. This occurred 7 miles on the Salem side of Namcul at sunset when they took advantage of having their handcuffs off to eat their rice; 7 were *shot dead*, and 4 badly wounded; some have been recaptured—but 10 are still not forthcoming. Superintendents Reid and Story with Inspector Ablett and a strong body of police, are scouring the country for them.—*Daly News, Jan.* 5.

ON Saturday last at 2 o'clock P.M., the remains of the third daughter of H. H. Azeem Jah Bahadur were conveyed to the family burial ground at Kistnamapetta, accompanied by His Highness' relations and numerous friends, His Highness' armed guard, horse and foot forming the lines. The young lady who was the third Shardee daughter of the Prince, died of cholera on Saturday last after an illness of only 26 hours. Her ailing prevented His Highness from attending the Governor's Ball on Friday evening.—*Id.*

BANGALORE.

THE Province of Mysore is not to be handed over for direct administration of its Government to His Highness the Maharajah; the country is to be considered as British soil and its population of four millions as British subjects; and the arrival of the formal despatch upon the subject from the council of India is all that is waited for to unite Coorg with it, under the name of the Mysore Provinces. Shall we now have the new offices built in Bangalore?—*Herald, January.*

N. W. PROVINCES.

THE Viceroy's Body Guard Arrived at Umballah on the morning of January the 2nd, but received orders to return at once to Lahore, where the Camp is to be formed for His Excellency the Vicerry.

Sir John Lawrence is expected to arrive at Calcutta on the 13th or 14th of this month, and will immediately proceed up-country.—*Mofussilite, Jan.* 5.

SIR Charles Trevelyan, who was travelling to Lahore, received a telegram at Delhi requiring him to return to Calcutta to meet the Governor-General.—*Id.*

HIS Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of these Provinces will arrive at Meerut on or about the 5th of February next.

HER Majesty's 36th Regiment of Foot marched yesterday, the 4th, from Benares, and expect to arrive at Lucknow on the 23rd halting at Badshah Gunge, near Sultanore, on the 10th.—*Id.*

Several important changes are about to be made in the upper grades of Police.

Mr. Court has resigned. Mr. Mayne is spoken of as a likely successor.—*Delhi Gazette, January* 5.

A letter from the frontier says, a brigade under Colonel Wilde is marching through the Jadoon country to bring in some of the refractory Chiefs, Major James is with it—*Id.*

A LETTER From Nowshera of the 30th says:—"Half C. Battery 19th Brigade, D Battery and the 71st Highlanders marched in this morning, the men are all looking very well and happy. His Execellency the Commander-in-Chief rode out to meet them, saying a few kind words to the men. The 23rd Muzbees with General Chamberlain are expected in to-morrow. The General is still suffering from his wound and will probably go home as soon as possible. There is a report that the 2nd Goorkhas remain at Peshawur for the present.

The 4th Goorkhs I hear go to Almora, and the 3rd from Almora to Dera. The 42nd will return to Dugshaie.—*Id.*

THE PANIC STRICKEN OFFICER.

(From the Sindian.)

On the 19th of November, two Companies of H. M.'s 101st Royal Bengal Fusiliers held each an advanced post near the "Craig Picket." One was commanded by Major Delafosse, and the other, No 2, by a Lieutenant Goad. This Subaltern, seized apparently with panic, before ever the enemy had reached his entrenchment, ordered his men to desert their post, and fly, and himself set them the example by running as fast as his legs could carry him. This shameful defection left the other Company unsupported, but they behaved with great gallantry, losing two officers, Lieutenant Sanderson and Dr. Pile, and, some accounts say, no less than twenty-seven mens. Goad's cowardice led to other lamentable result. The position had to be retaken the next day, and in leading the attack, Sir Neville Chamberlain received a wound through which the force has been deprived of his services ever since, and he nearly lost his life; and Colonel Hope, of the 71st Highland Light Infantry, and other officers were wounded; whilst the losses in killed on our side were heavy. Such were the immediate results of an act that we certainly never dreamt we should ever be called upon to record of a man holding Her Majesty's Commission. If we overtake this individual, we find him halting at a safe distance from the Hillmen to complain of being wounded, and as such he is reported and appears in the account we gave of the contest in our issue of the 2nd ultimo. He was taken up in a "dandie"—something half stretcher half sedan chair used in travelling in the hills—and brought into camp. But instead of sending for a Surgeon, Lieutenant Goad fell asleep, and slept, or at least pretended to do so, for a period of fourteen hours. At the expiration of that time a forcible examination of his person had to be made, and no scratch even was found. In the presence of these facts, it is not surprising that his commanding officer, Colonel Salusbury, according to current report, should have clamoured, for the coward's instant trial by drum-head court martial. It is now said by the Englishman of Calcutta, but in a vague way, and without naming him, that this young man belongs to a family noted for its nervousness. "This is a poor excuse indeed, which we demolish at once with the query: Why then did he foist himself upon the service and among brave men, as a man who could be depended upon in the hour of danger? Moral courage, which is the greatest a man can possess, will overcome a constitutional infirmity of the kind. It is said of Marshal Turenne, one of the greatest Captains of the times of Louis XIV, that he never went into action without giving a deplorable sign of physical terror; but his indomitable pluck overcame the infirnity of his body, and carried him triumphantly through some of the greatest and bloodiest battles in the annals of warfare. We have read of another instance—a striking one, because it is related of a young officer who at the time was serving in India, this youth was assigned a part in a storming party. He, too, was afflicted with the constitutional infirmity" which is mentioned as the cause of Lieutenant Goad's conduct. But our hero's moral courage surmounted this affliction, and he was the first to plant the British standard upon the walls of the beleaguered city. But the effort he achieved was so great, the struggle with himself was so much more terrible than the struggle with the foe, that he begged to be allowed to resign the service at the very instant that his name was being mentioned in his General's despatches. This man was a hero in every sense of the word he would have died sooner than disgrace his noble profession, but was not ashamed to acknowledge that the fear of doing so on another occasion induced him to avoid that occasion. He reasoned honestly that no man has any business to court danger when it has terrors for him; and after having tested his capacity to face it—for he evidently had his doubts on the subject—he as honestly withdrew from a field on which, had there been Victoria Crosses in those days, his sword had won him one.

The Company which had the misfortune of being under Lieutenant Goad's leadership, although they had simply obeyed an oder he had given to them, were struck off the rolls of the Royal Bengal Fusiliers by their Colonel in the same ignominious way as we read that regiments have been struck out of the Army List. Athough it is quite true Colonel Salusbury issued instructions to this effect, we doubted whether he could, of himself, deal in this summary manner with his regiment. As we have already observed, when they deserted their post, did so by the order of their superior officer. Obedience is the first duty of a soldier, and we could not then, and cannot even, see why in this instance any exception to the rule should be established. Besides, it did not seem likely to us that the Colonel could by a stroke of his pen reduce his regiment below the prescribed strength, for in course of time the men of No. 2, drafted into the other Companies, must have disappeared; and what would have become of the officers of that Company? We are not surprised, therefore, to learn from a private letter received on Thursday that Sir Hugh Rose has greatly modified Colonel Salusbury's order.

Before we close this article, we may observe that two other officers are reported by some of our contemporaries as under arrest for having behaved badly in front of the enemy. One of these officers is said to be in command of a "Royal Corps at Umbeylah." We leave it to the reader to decide whether it is right to put forth such statements without naming individuals. If there are reasons why this should not be done just yet, why mention the matter at all, and allow the officers commanding H. M.'s 7th Royal Fusiliers, 51st K. O. L. I., 71st Highland L. I., and 93rd Highlanders—the only "Queen's" Corps at Umbeylah—remain each under the injurious suspicion of being the delinquent? One of the reasons which urged us pressingly to enter upon the *exposé* we have now made, was because we saw in an up-country contemporary the corps in which the Goad *stampede* took place walluded to as the "Panic-stricken Fusiliers"—an expression phich might apply as well to the 7th as to the 101st Regiments of that designation. From the same reason we shall spare no pains to arrive at the bottom of the rumour spread about this Field Officer, and shall unhesitatingly make his name known, in justice at least to his brethren in arms.

THE FRONTIER HOSTILITIES.

(From the Sindian.)

IT seems after all that, though hostilities may be said to have terminated in Eusufzaie, we are not at the end of the "little war" undertaken nearly three months ago. We understand from a private letter received on Thursday that Sir Hugh Rose contemplates an attack upon the Hussunzaies and Judoons in Huzara, and has despatched the 51st K. O. L. I. and 93rd Highlanders to Abbottabad, to which destination the 42nd "Black Watch and other corps, on the march up the Punjab, are on their way. But we are infomed also that Major James, the Peshawur "Political," with a column of four Native Regiments, is going to pay the tribes above named a visit. We hope the Major will be permitted to treat in peace with them, and also, on his return to Peshawar, with the Momunds who have finally "skedaddled," as we expected would be the case when they came to hear of the submission of their friends the Boneyrs. Major James has a never-failing and efficient way of bringing these people to terms, and should not be interfered with, especially when his diplomacy can save us another "little war," and the slaughter of some twenty more brave officers.

APPARITIONS.

(From All the Year Round.)

THE aërial phenomena known as the mirage and the Fata Morgana, as well as spectral illusions arising from morbid conditions of the mind, are now classed under the term apparitions. Supernatural appearances in the air, particularly at sea, early gave rise to those superstitions which prevailed respecting phantom ships; and aërial spectres, such as those seen on the Brocken, the loftiest of the Hartz Mountains in the Hanoverian States, were long associated with the marvellous. The giant of that range is merely the image of a man on the summit, seen at sunrise, raised into gigantic proportions by reflexion from the clouds above. The traveller has even seen his own shadow, moving as a spectre of monstrous size on the lofty granite rocks, or standing, as it were, on a large pedestal in the clouds, suddenly disappear, for the phantom is only visible when the sun is at such an altitude as to throw its rays upon the body in a horizontal direction. Germany has ever been the nursing mother of spiritual creations. Goethe selected the Hartz forest as the scene to which he represents the spirit Mephistopheles as having conducted his pupil Faustus, and the highly imaginative superstition of the Wild Huntsman originated in aërial illusions, combined with auricular deceptions, caused by the variety of sounds which arise in the dark recesses of his pathless woods and rocky cliffs. The aërial illusion of the Fata Morgana in the Straits of Messina is supposed by the natives to be a spectacle produced by the queen of the fairies, the Morganá La Fay, the Fairy Morgana of popular legends. Images of men and houses are seen from the coast in the air, in the water, or on its surface, and similar appearances have been observed in the narrow sea which separates the island of Rathlin from the mainland of Antrim. During the warmer period of the summer, after the sea and air have been agitated, if a calm succeeds, the spectator is astonished, as the dawn breaks, to observe the representations of scenes suspended in the air, the same object frequently presenting two appearances, one in the natural, the other in an inverted position, and often repeatedly multiplied; but imagination generally magnifies these dioptric appearances. The daylight setting in gradually produces an indistinctness of the vision, which, as the sun rises, vanishes altogether. The term mirage, now adapted into our language, was applied by the French to similar appearances witnessed by their army in Egypt; and to the weary traveller, traversing the desert and enduring the sufferings of thirst, the deceitful prospect of an aërial abundance of water presented to his eyes is a distressing delusion. The phenomena has been accounted for on the principle of two distinct strata or layers of air, the density of the lower one being diminished in the desert by its proximity to the heated sand; and over the sea, by holding in solution a larger quantity of aqueous vapour. In this state, as every variation of density occasions a deviation in their path, the rays of light do not pass freely through both media of the atmosphere, they being of different temperatures, but are broken by refraction on the verge of the horizon, and the sky itself joins in completing the illusion, its own image being sometimes reflected from the surface of the water. Humboldt describes the marvellous effects of the mirage in South America, having seen fishing-boats swimming in the air over the well-defined line of the sea, and the inverted images of horses and cows suspended above. The most remarkable phenomena of aërial images are those described by Mr. Scoresby as the enchanted islands of the Arctic regions, the general telescopic appearance of which was that of an ancient and extensive city, with ruins of castles, churches, obelisks, and monuments. Some of the hills seemed, at least in the fervid imaginations of the spectators, to be surmounted by turrets, battlements, spires, and pinnacles, many of the objects occasionally fringed with the prismatic colours; but the whole exhibition was a grand phantasmagoria, for scarcely could any particular portion be sketched, before it changed its appearance and assumed a totally different form.

We leave to physiologists to trace the causes of spectral apparitions, but there are recorded instances of their appearance in all ages to men even of intrepid courage and of high intellectual superiority. The anticipation of a dubious battle, the uncertainty of the event, and the conviction that a disastrous result would involve his own fate, naturally conjured up to the anxious mind of Brutus, in his tent, the apparition of his former friend and patron, "the first bald Cæsar," in whose assassination he had been so active an accessory. The classic spectre that admonished "the last of the Romans" they would meet again at Philippi, probably suggested to Byron the scene in which he beautifully describes the vision of Manfred:

> I see a dusk and awful figure rise,
> Like an infernal god from out the earth,
> His face wrapt in a mantle, and his form
> Robed as with angry clouds.

Doctor John Donne, Dean of Saint Paul's, whose rough but expressive satirical rhymes, even Pope condescended to retouch, accompanied Sir Robert Drury, the brother of his wife, to Paris, leaving that lady in London. Having dined together, Donne remained alone in the room: in about an hour afterwards Sir Robert entered and found his friend so altered in his countenance, as to excite amazement. To an anxious question what had befallen him in the interval, the divine replied "I have seen a dreadful vision, I have seen my dear wife pass twice by me through this room, with her hair hanging about her shoulders, and a dead child in her arms." "This," said the baronet, "was merely a dream; forget it, for you are now awake." Donne answered, "I cannot be not more sure than that I now live, and that I have not slept since I saw you and am as sure that at her second appearing she stopped, looked me in the face, and vanished." The poet's biographer, old Izaak Walton, informs us that a messenger was at once despatched to Drury House, from which Drury-lane derived its name, who brought information that Mrs. Donne was very sad and sick in bed, after having given birth to a dead child on the same day, and at the same hour, that the spectral impression occurred.

In his graphic historical description of the assassination plot against the life of William the Third, Lord Macaulay introduces as a prominent character, a Roman Catholic officer of the name of Thomas Pendergrass, who in a Jacobite insurrection to restore the exiled Stuarts would probably have been foremost, but who shrunk with horror from a wicked and shameful deed. The plot was frustrated by the disclosures he then made, and Sir John Friend, with his accomplices, forfeited their guilty lives on the scaffold. The name was subsequently changed to Prendergast, its possessor was rewarded by royal gratitude with a grant of considerable forfeited estates in Ireland, became colonel of the 22nd Regiment of Foot, and attained the rank of brigadier-general in the army of Marlborough. The general stated as certain to his companions that he would die on a particular day, the 31st of August, 1709, a day on which victory crowned the English arms on the bloody field of Malplaquet. After the battle, Prendergast was still alive, and his brother officers jeeringly inquired of him, where was his confident prediction? He gravely answered, "I shall die notwithstanding what you see!" Shortly after, a cannon-ball came from one of the enemies' batteries, which the order for the cessation of hostilities had not reached, and carried off his head. Colonel Cecil, into whose hands his papers came found in his pocket-book the following solemn entry, "Dreamt or"—the words probably were, was as told by an apparition—"Sir John Friend meets me!" The anecdote is traditional in the noble family which descended from him and inherited his estates.

The last hours of the profligate Lord Littleton, to whom a clever assayist in the Quarterly Review has of late years ingeniously but erroneously attributed the authorship of Junius produced, a deep sensation at the time, and the event was associated with the supernatural. He had dreamed that he saw a dove fluttering at his chamberwindow, and afterwards a female figure clothed in white appeared; the room was unusually bright, and the objects distinctly visible. The form approached his bed, and pointing to the dial of a clock on the mantelpiece, announced to the appalled and terror-stricken peer, "Prepare to die! you will cease to exist in three days!" It was midnight, his eye glanced upon the dial, the hand of which pointed to twelve o'clock; the warning spirit had disappeared, and all around was involved in darkness The supernatural summons, calling him to an untimely tomb, produced an intense impression on his spirits, and at breakfast on the morning of the predicted day he observed, "If I live over night, I shall jockey the ghost, for this is the third day." He dined at five and retired to bed at eleven. Being afterwards about to take some rhubarb and mintwater mixed, and perceiving his valet stir the mixture with a toothpick, in an upbraiding tone he directed the servant to bring a teaspoon. On the almost immediate return of the man, he found his master quite dead, and the hand stood on the dial at twelve. The apparition had been that of a lady, whom he had betrayed and deserted; agonised at his desertion, she had committed suicide, and it was her figure that, on awaking, he had seen in the aperture of the window from which the fluttering sound had proceeded. Part of the mystery was subsequently cleared up: a lady in the house had lost a favourite bird, and all the domestics had been engaged in a vain chase for its recovery. Consciousness of his faithless perfidy, remorse at the fate of his victim, and weariness of life from the reflection of great talents abused, had predetermined him to take poison; his mind, affected by an association of omens, had selected the hour, and thus enabled him to fulfil the anticipation of his own dream. A family picture subsequently represented the incident of the visitation.

It was a remark of Doctor Johnson that many who had denied the belief in apparitions with their tongues, confessed it with their fears. Spectral delusions were peculiarly prevalent in England after the civil wars, and were, in a great measure, traceable to the gloomy imaginations of the Puritans. The happy and cheerful hearths in the mansions of ancient families had become dismal and desolate, and frightful tales were circulated of their Cromwellian oppressors by discarded retainers. Every rustic village had its sheeted ghost from the graveyard, and those who visited the higher orders were invariably represented as pale in colour, and of a misty or cloudy semblance. Lord Clarendon pauses in his history to inform us that the ghost of Sir George Villiers, father of the Duke of Buckingham, gave three previous warnings of his son's assassination by Felton; but, strange to say, the phantom only carried its errand to an officer of his wardrobe. Court etiquette required him, after the third visit, to request an interview, in order to communicate the information in person to the intended victim. The duke was observed to be very melancholy afterwards; but, as his father's spirit did not come directly to himself, the hint was too mysterious and remote to enable him to provide against the danger. Even in days past we have a remarkable instance of the cool common sense with which a supernatural visitor was received. The sturdy assessor to the Westminster assembly had his rest disturbed by the arch fiend, whom he treated with such sovereign contempt as must have astonished the dignity of his Satanic Majesty. Observing the devil standing on a bright night by his bedside, he considered for a while whether he should address him. This he did at length by coolly observing, "If thou hast nothing to do, I have," so turned himself to sleep.

When the mind is loaded with a sense of guilt, reproaching voices frequently disturb the imagination, Shakespeare, the deepest observer of human nature, recounted the apparitions of his murdered victims to Richard of Gloucester in his tent, on the feverish night he passed before he met his fate at Bosworth field:

> Oh! coward conscience, how dost thou afflict me.

The solitary hours of Charles the Eleventh of France were rendered horrible by the constant repetition of the shrieks and agonies which assailed his ears during the frightful massacre of Saint Bartholomew. Terror has produced similar impressions on the timid: many witnesses, eminently trustworthy, who had survived the horrors of the Irish rebellion of 1641, solemnly deposed to meeting the apparitions of persons who had been murdered rising and walking on the surface of the waters. Sense of deep responsibility has affected a sensitive and nervous temperament: the accoucheur on whom the duty devolved of attending the Princess Charlotte of Wales in her fatal confinement, fancied, while he hurried to his royal patient, that her figure in white preceded his carriage as it passed through the streets; a sad presage of the calamity that awaited "the fair-haired daughter of the Isles." Two young friends in France—mentioned by Saint Pierre—Bezuel and De Fontaines, the eldest, Bezuel only fifteen years of age, bound themselves by a solemn compact—which to render more sacred, they signed with their blood—that whoever should die first would visit the survivor. Two years afterwards, one of them was drowned in the river at Caen, and such was the influence of nervous emotion on his friend Bezuel, who suffered from fainting-fits, that he accurately described their interview on the following day. The phantom minutely detailed the particulars of his death as well as the efforts made to save him, and although his spiritual companion was visible only to Bezuel himself, his friends heard him speaking in the manner of one who was asking and answering questions. If the fainting-fits were epileptic, celestial sights are constant attendants of that infirmity, and even syncope has been known to give rise to spectral appearances. The spirit was described as bareheaded, with his natural fine light hair, but only a half length or kitcat size, was visible, seemingly a frequent failing with ghosts. We read of two elderly ladies, who resided in distinct mansions at some distance from each other, and that on a formal visit paid by one of the sybils, she observed to her acquaintance, "I constantly perceive the bust of a man in my room distinctly visible down to the waist." "I," replied the other, "have the rest of him in my chamber, and I could not until this moment imagine how the head and shoulders were disposed of." We presume that the division was explained to the satisfaction of both!

A definition of dreams has long been a philosophical puzzle, but we accept that expressed in the nervous couplets of Dryden:

> Dreams are the interludes which fancy makes;
> When monarch reason sleeps, this mimic wakes,
> Compounds a medley of disjointed things,
> A court of cobblers, or a mob of kings.

A belief in their prophetic power was universal amongst the ancients, and still to a great extent prevails, but the phantasies that pass for predictions are merely imperfect and fading recollections of previous thoughts, either hopeful or apprehensive, floating on the brain. A singular instance is recorded of a dream having been made evidence of reality on a criminal trial. A small innkeeper had dreamed that he met two men at a particular green spot on a neighbouring mountain, and that one of them murdered the other. The circumstances were so distinct that he was affected by them, and he related the particulars next morning to his wife and to several of his neighbours. On the following day he was startled to see two strangers enter his house, one of them a small delicate person, the other strong and robust, perfect resemblances of those he had seen in his dream. Believing that the smaller man had money, and fearing that some fatality might await him, he endeavoured to dissuade him from accompanying his fellow-traveller, but the other declared that as they had long travelled together, they would not part. In the lonely spot which had appeared in the dream the delicate man was, on the same day, found dead, and his companion was at the ensuing assizes tried for the murder. The innkeeper proved that the two men had been together at his house, and he accurately described the dress of both. The prisoner, in cross-examination, shrewdly asked from the dock whether it was not strange that he who kept a public-house, frequented by many wayfaring people, should take such minute notice of two accidental strangers? The witness replied that he had a particular reason, which he was ashamed to mention. The court having required him to disclose it, he gave a circumstantial narrative of the dream, and the other persons, who before the event had heard the story from his lips, having corroborated him, the prisoner was convicted and executed.

The raising of ghosts was a favourite exploit of the necromancers of old. The fame of Torralva, the Spanish magician has been immortalized in Don Quixote. The demons that the celebrated Italian artist, Benvenuto Cellini, describes as having seen when he got within the conjuror's circle, and which amazement magnified into several legions, are now believed to have been merely figures produced by a magic lantern; and their appearing in an atmosphere of perfumes is accounted for by the burning of odoriferous woods, in order to dim the vision of the spectators. When the Emperor Charles the Fourth was married to the Bavarian Princess Sophia, in the city of Prague, the father of the bride brought with him a waggon-load of magicians to assist in the festivities. Two of the chief proficients in the art—Zytho the Bohemain sorcerer, and Guion the Bavarian—appeared as rivals in an extraordinary trial of skill before an exalted assembly. After superhuman efforts to astonish, Zytho opened his jaws from ear to ear and swallowed his competitor until his teeth touched his shoes, which he spat out, because, he said, they had not been cleaned. The admiration of the audience was succeeded by feelings of horror, but Zytho calmed their apprehensions by restoring the abashed Guion in his perfect corporeal proportions to life—a triumph of art inexplicable except perhaps to those who have seen the Haunted Man at the Polytechnic.

We are indebted to Mr. Dircks for the modern introduction of well-dressed and well-bred ghosts, who create no alarm amongst old or young maids, so that the name will henceforth cease to be a source of terror even to nursery children. This gentleman, perhaps unwilling to be considered the professor of an occult art, fully explained, in a paper read before the physical section of the British Association at Leeds, in 1858, his apparatus for exhibiting optical illusions of spectral phenomena. He had many years before discovered an arrangement of unsilvered glass that, by a mere darkened ground, or dark chamber behind it, answered the purposes of what is popularly termed a mirror; and having observed that an opaque body could be so placed as to represent the appearance of a transparent one, he found that the principle of his former discovery was an important element in producing the illusion. The apparatus described by Mr. Dircks was on a small scale fitted only for a private room; both mechanical skill and scientific ingenuity have been applied by Professor Pepper in adapting the principle of the discovery to a public exhibition. A vertical plate-glass partition divides the spectators from the stage, which is darkened, but a subdued light from the front is so regulated as to pass through the glass screen or partition, which enables the figure of the person on the stage to be visible. The ghost, or apparition, is simply the reflexion in the same glass partition of a person in a compartment beneath the stage, placed at an angle below the line of vision and so contrived that the reflected figure is thrown up through an aperture in the floor left for the purpose, to a level with the person on the stage. A strong lime-light produced in a concealed chamber is cast from behind upon the person whose figure as well as movements are intended to be reflected. The intensity of this brilliant illumination heightens the effect of the reflexion, rendering the visionary figure complete; but when the lime-light is shut off, the reflexion becomes so indistinct as to be invisible to the spectators. The mind imagines that both images are equally material so long as the illusion is undisturbed; the solid and visionary figures may be brought side by side, one may even pass through or envelop the other—and the dramatic effect admits of many variations—but it is a popular error to suppose that looking-glasses are employed, the plate-glass being the transparent medium through which the objects are seen, as well as the reflecting or mirror surface which produces the illusion. It is a saying as old as the days of Solomon, that there is nothing new under the sun, and the right to a patent for this process of producing ghosts has been resisted, on the part of the theatres, on the ground of want of novelty. To oppose the claim, and to prove that the magicians of old raised ghosts by a similar arrangement, the recondite volumes of Giovanni Baptista Porta, a learned Neapolitan who died in 1615, and whose work on natural and artificial magic was translated and published in England in 1658, together with those of the German Jesuit Gaspar Schott, have been dragged from the dusty shelves on which they had long reposed. As the controversy is becoming lively it is not improbable that exhibitions of rival ghosts may yet disturb the gravity of our superior courts of law.

IRON PIGS AT A PIC-NIC.

(From All the Year Round.)

NOT all who know Coblentz are [illegible] with the lovely country in its [illegible] neighbourhood. Occasionally [illegible] regular [illegible] up the [illegible] and make a tour along the banks of [illegible] to Ems; but they are few who [illegible] aside so far, and Ems is [illegible]

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equally by the Russian, German, and Polish gamblers, who are permitted by the Nassau government to carry on their game here unmolested. Any one who has been fortunate enough thus to deviate from his course, will remember the magnificent scenery through which the road to Ems—either rail or turnpike—passes, skirting the rapid little Lahn as it turns and twists through the deep mountain defile. The banks of the river are inhabited by a population of miners, not large in number, but here and there clustering into villages, composed of very small tumble-down looking houses, among which the conical chimneys of smelting furnaces are to be seen. Large heaps of ore are frequently visible on the river-side, of a dark red colour, while the miners themselves, stained by contact with the ochreous soil, have more the appearance of Red Indians than of civilised Teutons.

It was near one of these mining stations, in a beautiful wood full of moss-grown rocks, ferns, creepers, and here and there a clear space overgrown with short velvet grass, that we pitched our camp for a day. We had started from Coblentz in the early morning, a merry party of some thirty individuals. By means of waggonettes and such like contrivances, we had reached a point on the opposite bank of the river not far from this spot. Thence we had walked down to the river-side where one of the queer flat-bottomed wherries had conveyed us across the Lahn, and at twelve o'clock mid-day we found ourselves about to encamp, or in other words, pic-nic. The party consisted of Mr. Alison, an English resident of Coblentz, and his family, Mr. Barton and family—who were doing the "grand tour"—seven young ladies guarded by two fierce elderly "duennas," who were supposed to instruct them in all the languages and sciences under heaven, three Cambridge under-graduates (a reading party), and a few others of both sexes, who were indebted to Mr. Alison's hospitality for their introduction to the party, among whom I may reckon myself. Not far from our pic-nic ground stood an old and ruinous house, of considerable size, inhabited by no one save ghosts and jackdaws; but, nevertheless, containing a large banqueting-hall or ball-room in a tolerable state of preservation. The use of this house had been very graciously granted to our party by the German baron who owned the property in the neighbourhood, and it was understood that a dance in the ancient mansion would close the proceedings of the day.

Dinner progressed favourably, amidst a general clatter of knives, forks, and tongues. Pigeon-pies, sausage-rolls, sandwiches, cold fowls, a kettle full of hot potatoes, peaches, apricots, grapes and jellies, were quickly demolished, whilst the popping of the corks securing Moselle, and the gurgling of the "Rhein wein" from long-necked bottles, showed that the gentlemen were attentive in that quarter, and formed a pleasant accompaniment to the general confusion.

We adjourned to our ball-room. A capital ball-room too, though there was no glass in the windows, but that was so much the better for ventilation. Of course there was no carpet on the floor, but there was a capital oaken pavement; there was also a capital crop of hay sprouting out between the paving-stones, and we noticed that much of the house had been removed, the material doubtless rendering excellent service towards the production of the little hovels of the neighbouring village. Dancing proceeded to the tune of a German fiddler, or violinist I should say, whose services had been secured at Coblentz for the occasion. Quadrilles, waltzes, polkas, galops, crowded one upon the other. The two elderly ladies began to cast wistful glances at their young charges, and at last openly declared that they thought it was getting rather late, and that they were afraid we should not reach Coblentz before dark. Accordingly their wishes were acceded to, and we slowly made our way in twos and threes to the ferry-boat, on the river-side. We found our Charon (a morose old fellow, who seemed to live entirely to himself, and by himself, in a little hut on the river-side) ready to take us; two or three ladies and gentlemen were punted across, and Mr. Alison, with his son and daughter, were about to follow, when two Germans, who from their dress and general appearance, evidently belonged to the mining population of the district, stepped up to my friend and demanded, in their native tongue, to see the gentleman who had invited the pic-nic party to this spot. "I am he," replied Mr. Alison, rather surprised. "Then perhaps you will instantly hand over five-and-twenty thalers (three pounds ten shillings) for the use of that room." Mr. Alison replied that he should do no such thing, and in rather strong language ordered the fellows off.

"You won't pay us!" cried the men; "we shall see. Heioh! Karl—Bernard—Wilhem." One seized Alison by the collar, another took his son by both arms, and all, accompanied by other ruffians who had responded to the summons, led off our friends in the direction of the smelting furnace. Miss Alison, meanwhile, had started off with a speed which only fear can give, towards the ferry-boat, and in a few minutes startled us all by her sudden appearance and terrified looks and words. We quickly determined that the ladies, with a strong guard of gentlemen, should cross the river, while five of the party, of whom I was one, should proceed to the rescue of Mr. Alison and his son.

We rushed through the wood in the direction Mary Alison had pointed out, breaking brambles, branches, and climbers on our way, and at length found ourselves at the door of the smelting-house. There seemed to be some unusual excitement within, and the sound of Alison's voice was drowned in the clamorous jargon of the savage creatures who surrounded him. The smelting-house was a large square building, with four entrances, sufficient to admit of the passage of a cart and horse; at one end was the furnace, apparently then reducing ore, and blazing with great ferocity; sand was arranged on the floor to receive the molten stream when it should be let out of its prison; and one of the upper doors in the furnace was open, through which the flames could be seen leaping up, mingled with smoke. On entering, we found our friends stripped of their clothes; the son tied to a beam which formed a support to the roof; the father pinioned, and about to be fastened to a chain suspended from a crane, which was probably used for shifting the metal when cast. The Germans, six in number, were in a state of great excitement, and seemed to anticipate an excellent joke. It was evidently their intention to hoist our poor friend, by means of the crane, in front of the open door of the furance, and to roast him, while they watched his struggles from below. It is hardly credible that these ruffians should have contrived such a diabolical outrage on an unoffending person; but I write the exact truth, and can only suppose that the men, being free from work that day, had partaken rather too freely of their favourite "Kirsch," and, maddened by its influence, were acting like demons. We first liberated young Alison, and then proceeded to encounter the men who surrounded his father. Two brawny Germans were soon sprawling on the sandy floor, and each of us was now opposed to his man, for the two had been only temporarily disposed of. Our object was to keep the miners from the doorway, in order that Alison might escape, trusting to ourselves to save ourselves.

Our opponents seemed to have no notion of letting us go, and rushed on us with great ferocity. Twice I floored my man, for I found that by keeping him at a respectful distance and practising the English science, I had a great advantage: he, however, nothing daunted, rose from the dust and repeatedly endeavoured to close with me. Once in the grasp of those powerful arms, I knew I should be at their owner's mercy, so I kept wide of them and hit out. I perceived that my friends were adopting a similar course, and I was hoping that we might come to a parley, when I heard a cry from Alison, behind me, and saw him streched on the ground. A burly miner with yellow hair and a shaggy beard and moustache of the same colour, stood over him, holding in his hand a bar of iron some three feet long, and as thick as his own arm. I afterwards learnt that my friend had vainly endeavoured to make his way past this fellow, who guarded the doorway, and appeared from his general manner and huge size to be the leader of the party. At last, enraged at the immobility of his opponent, he had launched out a well directed blow at his nose, which staggered him, and served to open a passage for escape. He rushed forward, and turning round to observe the state of affairs, had just time to perceive the fellow raising the iron bar above his head. He held up his arm to break the force of the blow, and remembered nothing else when he told the story.

Matters seemed now to be taking a still more desperate turn; for the other miners, perceiving the success which had attended their leader's prowess with the iron "pig," proceeded to help themselves to similar weapons, which lay in a large pile at one corner of the smelting-room, ready for carting. I felt that the only thing to be done, was to attempt to wrest the bar from my opponent. The man who had stunned Alison was now employed in rifling his pockets, regardless of the blood which streamed from his arm and head. Soon young Alison joined his father on the floor, felled by a fearful blow from one of those same iron bars. In struggling with my man, who was fast getting the better of me, I slipped, stumbled, and fell. I expected to be murdered and robbed, and I had given up hope, when I heard a shot, and almost at the same moment my adversary, who was kneeling on me, dropped the bar from his hand on to my leg, and giving a cry of "Och [illegible]" placed his left arm to his shoulder where a bullet had entered.

The smell of gunpowder had a wonderful effect on all of them, and soon, to my great joy, I perceived them skulking off behind the furnace. I quickly gained my legs, and found our friend Mr. Barton, who had stayed by the river with the ladies, standing at one of the entrances, revolver in hand. Mr. Barton was a cool hand at anything of this sort, and, finding we did not return, had followed our trail: little doubting that the small weapon he had that day purchased at Coblentz would effectually scare the miners.

"I didn't think I should make use of you to-day!" said he, apostrophising the pistol. "But what's this? Is Alison dead? Ah! Only stunned, I see. Pick up father and son, and bring them down to the river. I'll cover your retreat." And then he warned the miners, in the usual style, that the first man who moved might consider himself dead. Slowly we carried poor Alison and his son towards the river: our own limbs almost giving way at each step we took, after the fearful excitement we had gone through. We were all more or less injured; one had a black eye; another was suffering from a severe blow on the back, administered by one of the bars of iron; as for myself, I felt dreadfully shaken by my last fall, and, moreover, was temporarily crippled by a blow on the leg. After crossing the river, we poured cool water on the faces of the injured men, and soon brought them round sufficiently to show us that they were still living. On reaching the main road, which was at some distance from the river, we found the party awaiting us and we all proceeded back as quickly as circumstances would permit. Mr. Alison was laid up for a month: both the bones in his fore-arm being fractured, and a broad wound six inches in length inflicted on his scalp: he has never since been the man he was. His poor son had an attack of brain fever, the effects of which are still upon him. Large sums of money have been spent in endeavouring to trace the men who attacked us, but they appear, soon after the occurrence, to have decamped. The Prussian police shirked the business, and declared that the responsibility rested with the government of Nassau, who in their turn referred the matter back to the authorities at Coblentz. Between the two no redress has yet been obtained, nor have the men been captured. This is a specimen of the activity of the local police authorities acting under the direction of the excellent Government!

THE BIRD OF FREEDOM.

(From the Examiner.)

When we are all agreed to amend our national heraldry and, if only for the sake of giving a new turn to British eloquence, do what no other nation in the world can do, put down the British Lion, let us set up a sparrow. The Lion, as Lion, is but a great cat, strong and cowardly. Why should Britannia keep a bad cat as her emblem of great strength that flinches from the palest shadow of a danger? If our desire for peace at any price does sometimes make the British emblem apt let us amend our ways with our emblem and scorning lions, jackals, eagles with one, two, or three heads, ravens, or vulturus, claim fellowship in spirit with our familiar and plucky little friend the sparrow. We read in the *Ballarat Star* that the increase of destructive creeping things in the of colony of Victoria had caused a desire to bring a small brigade of sparrows over to the aid of the colony Mr Emil Weber, of Ballarat, having paid a visit to Europe, made great efforts to secure and take back with him to Australia a stock of sparrows. But he found that in those bold birds the spirit of independence is so strong that, of every dozen caught and caged for emigration, only two or three survived the loss of their liberty for more than four-and-twenty hours; and of those survivors, which with much labour and patience he collected and took with him on board ship, to the number of one hundred and sixty, only one dejected female was alive at the end of the voyage. And yet they were Prussian sparrows! The wooden stork king has not yet been able to break down the spirit of independence in the sparrow, whatever he has done with the men in his dominions. Perhaps they are all dead, like the sparrows that did not know how to regain their freedom. If ever the Prussian people, which has not been heard of lately, should pluck up the spirit of a sparrow and fell what is the strength of a nation against that of one individual, and he a fool, perhaps they may set the example of a reform in the heraldry of nations. Instead of the solitary Imperial eagle who picks the bones of the small birds, let them paint on their flag the emblem of a brave independent people, in a flock of sparrows.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—January 9.

Hay, Lieutenant C., 2nd Scinde Horse, on duty, from Seroor.

Wilson, Captain [illegible] Own Regiment, on duty, from Poona.

Gordon, Lieutenant S. W., 17th Lancers, on Private affairs, from Secunderabad.

Daveney, Lieutenant B., 6th Inniskilling Dragoons, on Private affairs, from Khandalla.

January 10.

Hornblow, Lieutenant T., 28th Regiment, on duty, from Nusserabad via Surat.

DEPARTURES.—January 9.

Christie, Lieutenant H. T., 5th Regiment N. L. I., on special duty, to Burhanpore.

Greenlaw, Ensign, 17th Regiment N. I., to join, to Nusserabad.

Corrigan, Captain T. T., 3rd Dragoon Guards, to join, to Poona.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Adjt. Genl's. Office, Poona, 8th January 1864.

Staff Assistant Surgeon Mathison, recently arrived from England, is appointed to the medical charge of the detachment of the 103rd Foot Royal Bombay Fusiliers about to proceed from Bombay to Neemuch.

NAVAL.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay Marine, Jan. 9th 1864.

Mr. Shapcott 1st Officer of the *Coromandel*, is appointed to Command the Steam Tug Sinde.

Mr. Alfred Row 3rd Officer of the *Berenice*, is to hold himself in readiness to proceed to Kurrachee by the Tug Steamer Sinde as 2nd Officer.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Ships.	Commanders.	From.
9	Johnston Castle (s)	Main	Surat Jan. 8.
10	Victoria (s)	Nacoda	Surat Jan. 9.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Ships.	Commanders.	To.
9	Indore (s)	Brown	Aden and Jeddah.
	Admiral Lyons	Thompson	Liverpool.
	Luckme Pursad	Nacoda	Cochin & Colombo.
	C. Flore de Quilaman	Nacoda	Kurrachee.
	Elphinstone (s)	Athey	Surat.
10	Manchester (s)	McDonald	Surat.
	Glasgow	Taylor	Liverpool.
	Futtay Shaw Allum	Micherel	Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *Johnston Castle*, from Surat.—Captain Hibbart; A. Brown, Esq.; Mr. Booth; and Nusserwanjee T. Wadia, Esq.

Per Steamer *Victoria*, from Surat.—Mr. Taylor; Mr. Booth; Mr. Sedgwick; Lieutenant Hornblow; and 185 natives.

PASSENGER SAILED.

Per Steamer *Manchester*, to Surat.—Maharaja Jaithseing of Oodapore.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday last:—

Ship *Futtay Shaw Allum*, R. Micherel, bound to Andaman Island, and Calcutta.

Ship *Glasgow*, J. Taylor, bound to Liverpool.

Steamer *Manchester*, McDonald, bound to Surat.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last:—

Ship *Pegasus*, for Liverpool.

Steamer *Johnston Castle*, for Surat.

Ship *Queen of the Seas*, for Liverpool.

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton)	£3 10s. 0d. to £4 0s. 0d.	
„ (Seed)	£2 15s. 0d.	nominal.
To London (Cotton)	£3 15s. 0d.	nominal.
„ (Seed)	£3 10s. 0d.	nominal.
To China To Clyde To Hull	No offers.	
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 17 to 18	

BENGAL.

Arrivals.—December 30, *Ganges*, Nowise, from Cardiff 1st September; *Comorin*, Morrison, from Akyab 25th December; touched at Chittagong 27th; *Peter Rohland*, Ranke, from Liverpool 9th August; *Selim*, Simpson, from Melbourne 14th October; *Express*, Reggall, (port not mentioned) 18th August; and *North East*, Boyd, from Liverpool 5th September.

Do. 31, *Good Success*, *Rever*, and *Dartmouth*, particulars not received.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK AND FREIGHT LIST.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 1½d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 1¾d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 2d.
Calcutta	At sight	102
Madras	30 days' sight	100
China	60 Do. do.	215 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend	Rates.
Banks.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	120 prem.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	220 prem.
Bank of India	100	......	99
Broker's Banking Company	20	......	4 prem.
Central Bank	250	6 do.	35 prem.
Commercial Bank	500	4½ do.	62 prem.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	5 do.	75 prem.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	5 do.	60 prem.
Joint Stock Bank	20	......	30 prem.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	160 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	110 prem.
Royal Bank of India	125	......	9 prem.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	200	4½ do.	50 pr. ct. pm.
Press Cos.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 27,000 p.sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,000 p.sh.
Fort Press Co.	3,667	575 do.	Rs. 11,000 p.sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 do.	Rs. 1,400 p.sh. [share.
Elphinstone Land & Press Co. A Share	6,000	250 do.	Rs. 28,000 } pm [per share
Do. B. „	5,000	......	
Frere Press Co.	250	......	
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	......	Rs. 23,000 pm.
Bombay Press Co.	1,200	......	Rs. 700 pm.
Railway Cos.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218-3-0	pr. ct.	Rs. 8 prem.
Do. New £20 shares	130[illegible]	2½ do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Rs. 6 pm. nml.
Spinning & Weaving Cos.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	500 per share.	Rs. 1,200 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	......	Rs. 50 prem.
Manockjee Pitty's Spinning & Weaving Co.	850	......	Rs. 40 prem.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	140 Rs. p. share	Rs. 250 to 275 [prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 250 prem.
Victoria Spinning Company	5,000	......	Rs. 300 prem.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	3 per cent.	Rs. 1,200.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Company	1,000	5 per cent.	Rs. 750 prem.
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 35,000.
Bonded Warehouse.	600		Par.
House and Land Investment Co.	300	......	Par.
Bombay Shipping Company	1,500	......	Rs. 3,000 prem.
Iron Ship Co.	1,000	......	Par.
Oriental Ship Owning Association	250	......	50 prem.
Prince of Wales Ship Company	1,000	......	100 dis.
Western India Ship Company	1,000	......	200 discount.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	95
„ Loan 1835-36 „ Loan 1842-43 „ Loan 1854-55	92
New Five per Cent. Loan	102
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan	108 prem.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10-3-3
Bank of England Notes	„	10-2-0
Spanish Dollars	„	240
Carolus	„	300
Mexican Dollars	„	225
German Crowns	„	213
Five-France Pieces	„	208 per 100 pic.
Bar Silver	„	105½
Gold Leaf	„	16-9-0

PRICES CURRENT (9th Jan. 1864.)

COTTON at Colaba		Per candy.
Broach and Surat Old (ready.)	Rs.	550 to 555
Old Dhollera, (ready.)		565 to 570
Old Bhownuggur, (ready.)		565 to 570
New Oomravuttee		610 to 615
Old Compta, (ready.)		550 to 555
Old Dharwar Sawgined		635 to 640
New Barsee and Nuggur		600 to 605
Old Veeravul		530 to 535
New Khandeish		580 to 585
Old Poratchee		540 to 545
New Accote		620 to 625
Old Mangalore		545 to 550

OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,360 to 1,375.

SEEDS—		
Linseed, Khandeish	at Rs.	5 12 to 5 13 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat	„	5 6 to 5 8
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	„	33 to 34 38 to 39
Niger	„	27 to 28

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK,

(LIMITED.)—*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*—Established in India, 1833.

Subscribed Capital, £2,000,000 (Two Millions Sterling.)

Paid-up Capital, £1,000,000 (One Million Sterling.)

Reserved Fund, £192,658 17s. 8d. (Rs. 19,26,588 13as. 4p.)

Head Office......London. | Branch Office......Edinburgh.

Branches in India—Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Agra, Lahore, and Kurrachee.—Branches in China—Shanghai, Hong-Kong.—Branch in New South Wales—Sydney.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	1½d.	per Rupee.
„ 4	do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
„ 3	do.	2s.	0 11/16d.	do.
„ 2	do.	2s.	0½d.	do.
„ 1	do.	2s.	0 5/16d.	do.
On Demand		2s.	0¼d.	do.
Circular Notes		1s.	11¾d.	do.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

The notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge and realizes the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank realizes Drafts or Hoondies payable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent, if to a lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.

RICHARD BARNES, Manager.

Bombay, 6th January 1864.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50		2s.	1½d.	per Rupee.
„ 4	do.	2s.	1¼d.	„
„ 3	do.	2s.	1 d.	„
„ 2	do.	2s.	0¾d.	„
„ 1	do.	2s.	0½d.	„
On demand		2s.	0¼d.	„
On Scotland	do.	} 2s.		
On Ireland	do.			
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight		} 2s.		

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts	2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months	3 „
Do. do. 6 do.	4 „
Do. do. 12 do.	6 „

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, on or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

H. J. MARSDEN, Acting Agent.

Bombay, 8th January 1864.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

—Paid-up Capital—£644,000. Incorporated by Royal Charter.

London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.

Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on The City Bank, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (not under £50)	at 2s.	1½d.	per Rupee.
4	Do.	at 2s.	1¼d.	„
3	Do.	at 2s.	1⅛d.	„
2	Do.	at 2s.	1 d.	„
1	Do.	at 2s.	0½d.	„
On Demand (Head Office)		at 2s.	0¼d.	„

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice,		3 per cent.
Do.	6 do.	5 „
Do.	12 do.	6 „

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.

Bombay, 16th November 1863.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.* Paid-up Capital.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600000,) Reserve Fund.—Francs 8,940,168 (£357,606.)

Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

Union Bank of London; Messrs C. J. Hambro and Son.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Offices—2, Military Square.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichery, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:

On London 6 months' sight	2s. 1½d.	per Rupee.
3 Do. Do.	2s. 1d.	„
On Demand	2s. 0¼d.	„
On France 6 months' sight	frs. 2-68 cts.	„
3 Do. Do.	„ 2-63	„
On Demand	„ 2-58	„

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1,000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 17th November 1863.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

—Capital One Million Sterling, in 10,000 Shares of £100 Each.

Head Office—16, Cornhill, London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

James Nugent Daniell, Esq., *Chairman.*

Richard Spooner, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay,) *Deputy-Chairman.*

William Frederic Baring, Esq.

Thomas Cotterell, Esq.

J. Henry Reynell De Castro, Esq.

Philip Shore Fletcher, Esq.

William Harrison, Esq.

Deane J. Hoare, Esq.

Henry Young, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Bankers.

London..........The Bank of England.

Do. ....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited,) 5, Lothbury.

Liverpool..........The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited,) "The Albany."

Scotland..........The National Bank of Scotland.

Ireland..........The National Bank.

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London or Liverpool at 6 months' sight		2s.	1½d.	per Rup.
„ „ „ „ 4	do.	2s.	1¼d.	do.
„ „ „ „ 3	do.	2s.	1⅛d.	do.
„ „ „ „ 2	do.	2s.	1⅛d.	do.
„ „ „ „ 1	do.	2s.	1d.	do.
On Scotland On Ireland	} On demand..	2s.	0¼d.	do.
Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe		2s.	0¼d.	do.

Drafts on *the Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* re-issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal	6 per ct. per an.
do. 9	do.	do.	5½ do. do.
do. 6	do.	do.	5 do. do.
do. 4	do.	do.	4½ do. do.
do. 3	do.	do	4 do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft, free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay,*"

R. E. W. BAKER, Manager.

Rampart Row, 23rd October 1863.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

—Incorporated by Royal Charter

EXCHANGE.

Drafts on London at 6 months' sight	at 2s.	1½d.	per Rupee,
Do. „ at 3 „	at 2s.	0¾d.	
Do. „ Demand Do. Scotland „ Do. Ireland „	} 2s.	0¼d.	„
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe	1s.	11¾d.	„

Drafts at six months' sight are drawn on the Union Bank of London.

Drafts on demand are drawn on the Bank of England.

N. B.—No draft at six months' sight is granted for any sum under £50.

Sums of £1 and under £20 are drawn for on demand only, and sums under £1 are remitted by advice.

DEPOSITS.

The rates of interest at present allowed by the Corporation on Deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000 are—

Deposits payable on demand	2 per cent. per annum
Do. 3 months sight	3 „
Do. 6 „	4 „
Do. 12 „	5 „

The interest on the class of Deposits payable at fixed periods after date ceases at maturity of the receipt.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies and other orders for realiaztion should be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 8th January 1864.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAUB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED.)

—Head Office, 80, King William Street, London, E.C.—Branches at Kurrachee and Bombay.—(Others in course of being opened.)

Capital,—One Million Sterling, *In 50,000 Shares of £20 each, 37,5000 of which have been issued. It is not intended to call up more than £10 per Share.*

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.

William Patrick Andrew, Esq., (Chairman of the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railways) 26, Montagu Square, Hyde Park.

Deputy Chairman.

Francis William Russell, Esq., M. P., (Chairman of the National Discount Company, Limited,) 9, Lancaster Gate, Hyde Park.

Harry Borrodaile, Esq., (late Bombay, C. S., Director Scinde and Cape Town Railways) Ham, Surrey.

Archibald Boyd, Esq., (Director of the Union Bank of London) Westbourne Terrace, Hyde Park.

William Dent, Junr., Esq., (late of Messrs. Dent and Co., China), Park Crescent, Regent's Park.

Sir Stuart Alexander Donaldson (late Colonial Secretary and Treasurer of the Colony of New South Wales), 32, Prince's Gardens, Kensington.

William Mackinnon, Esq., (of the firm of Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co., Calcutta.)

Sir Charles Nicholson, Bart, (late President of the Legislative Council, Queensland) 19, Portland Place.

Thomas Williams, Esq., (Director of the Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Railways).

Auditors.

William Dent, Esq., (Bickley, Bromley, Kent.)

J. Edmund Anderdon, Esq., (Director of the Bank of London.)

Messrs. Coleman, Turquand, Youngs and Co., 16, Tokenhouse Yard.

Bankers in London.

The Bank of England.—The Union Bank of London.

Solicitors.

Messrs. Thomas and Hollams, Mincing Lane.

Manager.—T. G. Craig, Esq.

INDIAN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Neale Porter, Esq., (Managing Director in India.)

Branches.

Kurrachee......H. I. Lee, Esq., (Acting Manager.)

Bombay..........A. Mackintosh, Esq., (Manager.)

Agents at Calcutta and Madras.

The Oriental Bank Corporation.

The Manager of the Bombay Branch grants drafts on The Union Bank of London at the following rates viz.:—

At 6 months' sight	at 2s. 1½d.	per Rupee,
4 „	at 2s. 0¾d.	„
3 „	at 2s. 11/16d.	„
2 „	at 2s. 0½d.	„
1 „	at 2s. 5/16d.	„
On Demand	at 2s. 0¼d.	„

DISCOUNTS AND LOANS.

The Bank discounts Local Bills, and grants Loans on Government Paper and approved Securities.

DEPOSITS.

On current account balances, interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on sums not under Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000, and on balances over Rs. 50,000 as may be agreed on. On fixed deposits subject to

3 months' notice Interest is allowed at the rate of	3 per cent.	per annum.
6 „	5 „	„
12 „	6 „	„

To constituents requiring the Bank's Drafts on England, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with; and the undersigned will be happy to give any further information as to the rules and rates of business.

A. MACKINTOSH, Manager.

1, Nesbit Lane, Bombay, 8th January 1864.

THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION, (LIMITED.)

ધી મુબાઇ તરેડીગ એનદ બેકીગ આસોસીએશન (લીમીટેડ.)

Capital Twenty Lakhs of Rupees in 10,000 Shares of Rupees 200 each, with power to increase.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Nusserwanjee Muncherjee Wadia, Esq., *Chairman*

Burjorjee Muncherjee Wadia, Esq.

Dossabhoy Merwanjee Wadia, Esq.

Hajee Esmael Hajee Habib, Esq.

Gellabhoy Puddumsey, Esq.

Treasurers and Managers.

Messrs. Muncherjee Jamsetjee, and Sons.

Secretary.

Mr. Cooverjee Rustomjee Mody.

The ASSOCIATION is opened for the transaction of local Business.

The Association discounts Local Bank and Private Bills.

Interest allowed on Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.			
Do. 4	Do.	4	Do.
Do. 6	Do.	5	Do.
Do. 12	Do.	6	Do.

By order of the Board of Directors,

COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.

No. 9, Church Lane, Fort, Bombay, 15th Sept. 1863.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

—Established in 1845.—*Registered under Act XIX. of 1857 of the Legislative Council of India.*

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit accounts, payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 ...... 2 per cent. per annum.

On Fixed Deposits for 4 months certain	4	do.
On do.	6	do.	5	do.
On do.	12	do.	6	do.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank on demand and at from one to six months' sight.

The current rates on London are:—

6 months' sight	at 2s.	1½d.
4 „	2s.	1¼d.
3 „	2s.	1d.
2 „	2s.	0¾d.
1 „	2s.	0½d.
On Demand	2s.	0¼d.

No draft at six months' sight is granted for sums under £5, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

REMITTANCE.

Hoondies, or remittances in any other form, from up-country stations will be received in payment of the Bank's bills on London, and, when so requested, the Bank will transmit the 1st of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the proper address of the party to whom the remittance is to be sent; if to a lady, her Christian name should be given in full.

All Drafts or Hoondies to be made payable to the Commercial Bank of India or order.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Shares in Banks, one quarter per cent., and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and postages.

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper, Bank, Railway and Joint Stock Shares free of charge, and draws Interest or Dividends on the same, as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Bank, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of ...... ¼ per cent.

On delivering Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent.

Hours of business, 10 to 4; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

JOHN CARDNO, Manager.

Bombay, 6th January 1864.

THE EAST INDIAN TRADING AND BANKING COMPANY (LIMITED)

—Capital Rs. 20,00,000, in 10,000 Shares of Rupees 200 each, with power to increase.

Directors.

Bhugwandass Purshotumdass, Esq., *Chairman.*

Pranjeevundass Hurjeevundass, Esq.

Bulwantrow Bhicajee Dhowlay, Esq.

Hurrychund Hurryshunkerjee, Esq.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the OFFICE of the Company is OPENED for the transaction of local Trading and Banking Business.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating or Current deposits payable on demand of not less than Rs. 500 or more than Rs. 50,000—per annum ...... 3 per cent.

On fixed deposits subject to

1 month's notice per annum.			4	do.
Do. 3	do.	do.	5	do.
Do. 6	do.	do.	6	do.
Do. 12	do.	do.	7	do.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

COMMISSION.

On sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Company receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge; the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.

On interest or dividends or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. Commission charged if the amounts be paid.

On delivering up of Securities deposited for safe custody ¼ per cent.

Office hours—10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

BHICOO BABAJEE & Co., Manager.

2, Tamarind Lane, Fort, 14th Oct. 1863.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

—Head Office, Bombay. Capital One Million Sterling. Paid-up Capital Six Hundred Thousand. Reserve One Hundred Thousand.

OFFICES IN INDIA.

Calcutta, Madras, Sholapore, Surat, Ahmedabad, and Indore.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain	3 per cent.	per annum.
Do. „ 6 „ „	5	„
Do. „ 12 „ „	6	„

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight		2s.	1½d.	per Rupee.
Do.	at 4 do.	2s.	1¼d.	do.
Do.	at 3 do.	2s.	1⅛d.	do.
Do.	at 2 do.	2s.	1⅛d.	do.
Do.	at 1 do.	2s.	1d.	do.
Do. on Demand	do.	2s.	0¼d.	do.
Scotland and Ireland.	do.	2s.	0¼d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereof being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturday 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.

Bombay, 22nd December 1863.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank is opened for the transaction of local banking business.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

DEPOSITS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits when not less than Rs. 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless as may be specially arranged.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stocks, and other Securities ¼ per cent., on the amount realized or invested.

On interest or dividend ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. commission charged.

ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.

Bombay, 26th September 1863.

BANK OF INDIA.

—Capital Sixty Lacs of Rupees in 40,000 Shares of Rs. 150 each.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Board of Directors.

Hon. Arthur J. Lewis, Advocate General, Chairman.

William Cooper, Esq., (Messrs. Fulcher, Cooper & Co.)

H. Forman, Esq., (Messrs Leckie & Co.)

Merwanjee Nusserwanjee Bhownuggur, Esq.

Kessowjee Naique, Esq.

Ghellabhoy Puddumsey, Esq.

Alladinbhoy Hubibhoy, Esq.

Cassumbhoy Dhurrumsey, Esq.

Peerbhoy Cassumbhoy, Esq.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight		2s.	1½d.	per Rupee.
4	do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
3	do.	2s.	11/16d.	do.
2	do.	2s.	0½d.	do.
1	do.	2s.	5/16d.	do.
On demand		2s.	0¼d.	do.

DEPOSITS.

Interest will be allowed as follows:—

On Current Accounts	2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain	3 „
„ 6 „ „	5 „
„ 12 „ „	6 „

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Bank furnishes Cheque and Pass Books, and it is particularly requested that Constituents will refrain from making entries in their Pass Books, and from drawing Cheques on any but the forms supplied.

Cheques on which any alterations or erasures have been made cannot be paid.

The Bank collects Bills, Cheques, &c. payable in Bombay but, in case of dishonored Bills, does not take the Notarial step unless instructed.

All Accounts balanced half-yearly, viz., on 30th June and 31st December.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares ¼ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody, and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

R. D. PEEBLES, Manager.

Bombay, 8th January 1864.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.

—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*—Capital Sixty Lakhs of Rupees in 30,0000 Shares of Rs. 200 each, with power to increase.

Board of Directors.

Andrew Grant, Esquire, Chairman.	Byramjee Hormusjee, Cama, Esq.
T. F. Gray, Esq.	Karsandas Madhavadas, Esq.
W. F. Stearns, Esq.	
Dinshaw Manockjee, Esq.	

Auditors.

Richard Latham, Esq.; James Bevis, Esq.

London Bankers.

The London and County Bank.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts on London at 6 months' sight	at 2s.	1½d.	per Rupee.
„ 4	do.	2s. 1¼d.	„
„ 3	do.	2s. 1⅛d.	„
„ 2	do.	2s. 1 d.	„
„ 1	do.	2s. 0½d.	„
„ On demand		2s. 0¼d.	„

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad and Surat.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grants Loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

CASH CREDITS.

Cash Credits, limited in each case to Rs. 20,000 granted for one year certain, on the security of the borrower, and two approved personal sureties.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.				
Do. 3	do.	4	do.	do.
Do. 6	do.	5	do.	do.
Do. 12	do.	6	do.	do.

J. GORDON, Manager.

Bombay, 3rd December 1863.

SALES BY AUCTION.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

AUCTION SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following:

1 Case of Silk Colored Handkerchiefs.

Few boxes of Candles, few Water Colour paintings in Gilt Frames.

Black Bedstead, Dining Tables, Iron and Brass Bedsteads, work frames, Cradles, and Beam Scales.

One case of needles, &c.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

One handsome Cane-bodied double seated light Phaeton with glass shutters, shafts, cushions, lamps, &c., by Holman and Co., of Long Acre.

Few Boxes of best Pekoe, Congou, and Green Tea, 10 and 5 Catty Boxes.

Twenty thousand best Manilla Cigars, No. 2.

Few Gold, and Silver Hunting, and open-faced Watches (very superior finished) in Morocco case by "John Cragg" London.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 9th January 1864.

MESSRS. FRANCIS & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF TEAK TIMBER.

Messrs. FRANCIS & Co. have received instructions from Messrs. Cohen & Co. to submit to auction sale at Tank Bunder to-morrow the 12th instant, at 2 P.M., precisely—a large quantity of Teak Timber, Comprising Planks, Boards, Scantlings, and Squares, &c., being the Cargo of the Ocean Belle from Moulmein.

All of superior quality which will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

Further information can be obtained at the rooms of the undersigned.

WEEKLY SALE.

To-morrow TUESDAY, the 12th inst., Messrs. FRANCIS & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, at 1 P.M., consisting of Piece Goods, Tortoiseshell Combs, &c. and sundry other articles.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

25 Cases Oilman Stores, consisting of Jams, Jellies, and Tart Fruits.

15 Cases of Chedder Cheese.

A quantity of "Tennent's" Ale in Quarts and Pints, of excellent quality.

A quantity of English salt Pork in Casks, in good condition.

A large quantity of Cashmeres, Tweeds, and Flannel, &c. of various patterns, and excellent qualities at very moderate prices, also, a few cases of black union cloth of good quality.

Gentlemen's and Ladies' Saddles and Bridles, with furniture, &c., complete (quite new).

Chillingworth and Son's Crown Sherry in cases of 3 dozen each.

Holland Gin in cases of 15 Bottles.

Cider in Quarts.

N.B.—Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co. have kindly permitted us to state that reference may be made to them.

FRANCIS & Co.

Forbes Street, Bombay, 9th January 1864.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THISDAY, MONDAY, the 11th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms

800 Pieces Grey Madapollams.

600 „ „ Do.

200 „ „ Drill.

200 „ „ T. Cloths

1 Case Sewing Thread [illegible]

4 Casks Smith's Hammers, 1 to 19 lbs.

1 Case Frame Saw files 4½ and 5.

2 Casks Tinware consisting painted Toilet Sets Sponging pans, round, single and double Spare boxes. Wine Strainers, Gravy ditto, Knife Trays, Coffee pots, open Sauce pans, Hotwater plates, patty pans, &c.

1 Case Black Alpaca.

A few dozen Ginger Cordial and Raspberry Vinegar by Gillon.

323 Buffaloe Horns, lying in Elphinstone Bunder Godown.

10 Pairs Superior Plated Carriage Lamps.

6 Superior Hogskin Saddles.

12 Copying Presses.

5 Kegs door Bolts and Nuts.

54 Dhocras Damaged Bushire Cotton on account and at the risk of Modee Pursotum Ambaedass the first purchaser by order of Shaw Gordhundass Virchund.

15 Cases Yellow Metal Sheathing landed ex *Windsor Castle.*

AT 1 P. M.

A Bay Arab Shigram Horse.

SALE OF PIECE GOODS.

THIS DAY the 11th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, on account of Bhoysett Tricumlall the first purchaser, by order of Goculdass Munjee, 15 Bales Pieces Grey Longcloth or Shirtings 38½ yards by 36 Inches.

Bombay, 9th January 1864. CRAWFORD & Co.

FOR SALE.—A NEWFOUNDLAND BITCH

and one TERIER DOG.

Apply to to CURSETJEE MUNCHERJEE, Dubash, in late Royal Hotel.

BATHS. BATHS, BATHS.

Athenian Hips, Sitz, Canadian, and Foot Baths.

Smaller Sized Oval and Round for Children.

Travelling „ „ with Covers and Straps.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

PONDICHERY CIGARS AND CHEROOTS OF SIZES.

—TREACHER & CO., (Limited,) are in receipt of a batch of Cigars and Cheroots, sizes. Nos. 1, 2 and 3.

LOYSELS' HYDROSTATIC COFFEE and TEA URNS,

in block, tin and copper bronze of sizes. The neatest and most economical Coffee Urn in use.

Nursery Lamps, complete with Congee-pot, &c.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

CERTAIN CURE FOR DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY.

—POGSON'S COMPOUND BAEL POWDER cures these painful and hitherto fatal diseases with remarkable celerity. It has been very extensively prescribed for infants and children by leading physicians, and with invariable success.

The above put up in pound and half pound canisters can always be obtained at our establishments in the Fort, Byculla, and Poona. TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS AND CARTE DE VISITE PORTRAITS.

—A fresh arrival of elegantly mounted and beautifully bound Albums from Rs. 6 to Rs. 50.

Carte de Visite Portraits of the Royal Family and distinguished persons of all nations; also large Poetry Albums, Scrap Books and Portfolios, Stereoscopic Company's Exhibition Stereoscopic Slides in great variety, and Stereoscopes.

Exhibition Photographs (large size.)

A large collection of Views Carte de Visite size (the largest collection in Bombay.

TREACAER & Co., (Limited.)

Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

SELECTED TEAS FROM CHINA.

—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. (Limited) have made arrangements with Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., China, for CONSTANT SHIPMENTS of the BEST TEAS selected by J. M. & Co.'s Tea-taster at Canton.

Flowery Pekoe, Souchong, Best Mixed Souchong and Pekoe, Do. do. do. and Hyson, Do. Orange Pekoe, Do. Green Teas.	In 7 lbs. boxes, and 1 lb. packets expected.

MOCHA COFFEE and CRYSTALIZED SUGAR of the best to hand.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED), OPERATIVE CHEMISTS, &c., the Medical Hall, Byculla, Bombay, beg to draw the attention of Amateur and Professional Photographers to their extensive and well selected STOCK OF APPARATUS, CHEMICALS, and every other requisite for the practice of Photography; and they are now in a position to execute orders most favourably, having recently extended this branch, and to facilitate its working, fitted up Rooms especially adapted for the nature of the stock, at their commodius premises at Byculla, and further have placed a PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMIST of GREAT EXPERIENCE in charge of this branch.

ASSORTED VEGETABLE SEEDS FOR INDIA,

as selected by Assistant Conservator of Forests, India.

- Large Purple Kinolkhole.
- Curled Cress.
- Green Curled Endiv.
- Bedinaju's Imperial Peas.
- Green Windsor Beans.
- Butler's deep Crimson Beet
- Early Champion Cabbage.
- Large Drumhead Cabbage.
- Thyme.
- Turner's Dwarf Incomparable Celery.
- Stadtholder's Cauliflower.
- Extra Curled Parsley.
- French Beans.
- Artichokes.
- Asparagus.
- Scarlet Runners.
- Brocoli.
- Brussel Sprouts.
- Carrots.
- Celery.
- Cucumbers.
- Vegetable Marrow.
- Lettuce.
- Mustard.
- Onion.
- Parsnip.
- Radish.
- Sea Karl.
- Spinach.
- Turnip.

And various others procured to order.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

Bombay (the Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

TO MESSES AND OUT STATIONS.

—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. beg to intimate [illegible] large increase of Mess and General Stores [illegible] time would observe that they are desirous [illegible] this branch (Mess and General Stores) of [illegible] for which they now possess every facility, and [illegible] fact of so large a consuming business with [illegible] branch establishments they can ensure a constant [illegible] of stock which they now purpose offering at [illegible] as possible consistent with first class [illegible] articles. Messes allowed 10 per cent discount for [illegible].

TREACHER & [illegible]),

Bombay—The Fort and Byculla.

FRESH GYMKHANA KIT.

—ORDINARY BATS with Ash, Cane, and Whalebone Handles, MATCH BATS, by Duke, Clapshaw, and Page.

Brass and Box Tipped Stumps.

Leg Guards.

Wicket Keeping and Tubular Elastic Batting Gloves. Best Treble Sewn Balls, by Duke.

Racket Bats and Balls, and Spare Gut.

Foils and Masks.

Single Stick Guards and Masks for Protecting the Face and Head.

Hunting and Riding Whips.

Elastic Riding Belts.

Boxing Gloves.

Foot Balls.

Quoits.

Swimming Belts.

Gentlemen's Riding Belts.

TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)

Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

SOUPS, &c. in 1 lb. tins by D. HOGARTH & Co.

At Rs. 1 ea. or 11 per doz.			At Rs. 1-8 each. Rs. 11 per doz.
	Vegetable	Giblit	
	Hare	Poachers	
	Rabbit	Venison	
	Mock Turtle	Oysters	
	Mulligatawny	Soup and Bouilli	
	Green-Peas	Peas and Gravy	
	Ox Tail	Vermicelli	
	Salmon	Mutton Broth	
	Hotch Potch		
	Kidney	Gravie	
	Veal	Partridge	
	Chicken		

All the above Soups require half or an equal quantity of water before being used.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

Bombay, the Fort, Byculla and Poona.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

—The undersigned are prepared to accept risks against Fire on [illegible] and Warehouses within and outside the Fort [illegible]. For particulars apply to

LECKIE & Co., Agents Sun [illegible].

THE LONDON ASSURANCE;

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1720, for Insuring [illegible] Goods, Merchandise, and Vessels in [illegible] rates of Premium and full particulars apply to the undersigned, who are authorised to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

—The Undersigned continue to issue POLICIES for *Fire and Life Insurances* on behalf of the above Company, and beg to direct attention at the convenience of the system of [illegible] POLICIES, which they are now empowered to [illegible] Every information will be furnished by

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

MARINE INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.—The undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Marine Department of the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies on Merchandise by Ships [illegible] to Europe, on liberal terms.

FRAMJEE, SANDS [illegible] Co.

Agents Commercial Union Assurance Company.

Bombay 1st January 1864.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

—Capital £2,000,000.

FIRE Premiums for year 1858			[illegible]
Do.	do.	1859	[illegible]
Do.	do.	1860	[illegible]
Do.	do.	1861	[illegible]

Reserved Fund, £1,66,018.

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Life Branch.

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.

Agents Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 14th October 1860.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

—The Directors of the Lancashire Insurance Company have appointed Messrs. LYON [illegible] & Co., Agents for the Company in Bombay.

By order of the Directors,

GEORGE STEWART, General Manager.

Manchester, 15th July 1863.

TAE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Directors in Manchester, &c.

JOHN TODD, Esq., Chairman.

W. H. Bradley, Esq.

John Clegg, Esq.

B. Darbyshire, Esq. Liverpool.

Alex. Ewing, Esq., Glasgow.

Wm. Fenton Esq., Rochdale.

Samuel Hargreaves, Esq.

John Knowles, Esq.

J. Robinson Kay, Esq., Bury.

[illegible]

Wm. Pilkington, Esq., Blackburn.

Joseph Schofield, Esq.

N. Shelmerdine, Esq.

James Smith, Esq., Liverpool.

James Wagstaff, Esq., London.

Edward Wanklyn, Esq.

Barton Wood, Esq.

C. Holland, Esq.

Thomas Fry, Esq.

[illegible]

Thos. R. Stellerfoht, [illegible]

The income of the Company is now as under	
Fire Premiums upwards of	[illegible]
Life Premiums and Interest	[illegible]
The Life Assurance Fund now exceeds	[illegible]
The Funds of the Company exceed	[illegible]

(POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.)

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1838.

For the Assurance of Lives and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.

Head Offices, 7, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, London, WITH BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, CEYLON, AGRA, AND HONG KONG.

And Agencies throughout the United Kingdom and Her Majesty's Indian Empire, and in most of the principal Towns on the Continent of Europe.

CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.

Accumulated Fund upwards of £736,000. Revenue above £300,000.

New Business progressing at the rate of [illegible] per annum in Premiums.

One of the distinguishing features of this Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.

The sum paid to claimants up to the present time (inclusive of Bonuses) rather exceeds ONE MILLION TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS STERLING.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Local Board of Management.

The Hon. Arthur J. Lewis, Advocate General.

E. P. Repton, Esq., (Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.) Merchants.

Framjee Nusserwanjee, Esq., Retired Merchant.

Charles F. Kelly, Esq., (Messrs. Kelly and [illegible]) Solicitor.

Medical Officer.

James Vaughan, Esq., F.R.C.S.

Solicitors.

Messrs. Bickersteth, Cleveland and [illegible].

Agents.—Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.

Bankers.

The Bank of Bombay.

The Agra and United Service Bank.

Secretary.

C. H. Ogbourne, Esq., F.S.S.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS.

Policies indisputable. Bonuses triennial.

Lives assured through the Indian Branch may reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.

Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policies or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half-Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.

Thirty days of Grace allowed for yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for Quarterly or Monthly.

Assignments of Policies registered without charge. Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). [illegible] at the time of being effected, be made payable [illegible] the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices:—The "With Profits" [illegible] very considerably lower, and in some cases amount to little more than two-thirds of what is charged, so that Assurers upon that scale secure an immediate and permanent advantage independently of further benefits derived from periodical divisions of Profits.

FOR EXAMPLE

The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs. 1000 for the whole term of life with Profits; the rates for the non-participating scale being about 10 per cent. lower.

Age.	Civil.						Military.					
	Half-yearly.			Monthly.			Half-yearly.			Monthly.		
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.			
20	16	8	0	2	14	9	19	8	0	[illegible]		
30	20	0	0	3	8	8	22	0	0	[illegible]		
40	25	0	0	4	6	10	26	0	0	[illegible]		
50	33	0	0	5	13	6	33	8	0	[illegible]		
60	46	0	0	8	2	4	47	0	0	[illegible]		

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following examples show the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the different periods at the respective [illegible].

Age.	Civil.				Military.		
	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	1 yr.	3 yrs.	[illegible]
25	27	28	28	28	34	34	[illegible]
35	31	32	32	33	36	37	[illegible]
45	39	40	41	42	42	43	[illegible]
55	53	55	56	58	54	56	[illegible]

Half yearly, Quarterly and Monthly payments [illegible]

Annuities and Endowments granted on favourable terms and every description of Life Assurance Business transacted.

For further particulars, forms of Proposal, Prospectuses, &c., apply to the Secretary.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.

C. H. OGBOURNE, Secretary.

1, Bruce Lane, Bombay 1st January, 1864.

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